

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. Journal of the Siege of Louisbourg.<br/>             II. List of Ordnance, Stores, &amp;c. taken.<br/>             III. Articles of Capitulation.<br/>             IV. State of the Garrison, List of Ships destroyed, and of killed and wounded.<br/>             V. Journal of the Allied Army.<br/>             VI. Brave Action at Meer.<br/>             VII. Account of Cherbourg,<br/>             VIII. And of the Expedition against it.<br/>             IX. Ordnance and Stores taken and destroyed there.<br/>             X. Unfortunate Attack at Ticonderoga.<br/>             XI. City Address, and King's Answer.<br/>             XII. The History of the last Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.<br/>             XIII. Supplies granted for 1758.<br/>             XIV. Conclusion of the Enquiry into the Dutch Claim of carrying on the French Trade for them.<br/>             XV. Account of the British West-Indies.<br/>             XVI. Palsy cured by Electricity.<br/>             XVII. Gut Ileum cut through, successfully treated.<br/>             XVIII. Good Effects of Malverne Waters.</p> | <p>XIX. Caveat against Quacks.<br/>             XX. Gold discovered in Cornwall.<br/>             XXI. A Mathematical Miscellany.<br/>             XXII. Interesting Discourse of Machiavel.<br/>             XXIII. Things as they Are.<br/>             XXIV. Relation of the Campaign in Moravia.<br/>             XXV. State of the Hospital of St. Cross, with Remarks.<br/>             XXVI. Physical Query.<br/>             XXVII. Answer to the Law Case.<br/>             XXVIII. POETRY. On the Absence of Melissa; the Fate of Caesar; written on a Wainscot; Epithalamium; on Hervey's Theron and Aspalio; to Miss —; Song, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.<br/>             XXIX. THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Premiums bestowed; Fires; high Wind; great Rains; Execution; Assizes; Loan to the King; Sheriffs; List of the French Navy; Whale-Fishery, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.<br/>             XXX. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.<br/>             XXXI. Course of Exchange.<br/>             XXXII. Catalogue of Books.<br/>             XXXIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.<br/>             XXXIV. Stocks; Wind, Weather.<br/>             XXXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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With a correct Plan of the City and Fortifications of LOUISBOURG; an accurate Map of its Harbour; a fine Map of the Country round CHERBOURG, and a beautiful Plan of MILFORD-HAVEN, in Pembroke-shire, all four elegantly engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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*Various pieces, in prose and verse, are received, which will, in due time, be inserted. The piece signed J\*\*\*\*\*n E\*\*\*\*\*s, we are obliged still to defer, on account of its extraordinary length. Rusticus's piece is received. The captures will be resumed in our next.*

*As the fortifications of Cherbourg, according to Mr. Vauban's plan, were never completed, but on the contrary the old fortifications, as well as what was begun of the new, were demolished in 1689, we would not impose upon our readers, by giving them a plan of fortifications which never had a being. Our readers may see a plan of the French fort Frederic in America, as likewise the situation of the now famous pass of Ticonderoga or Tononderoge, in our Magazine for 1756, p. 416.*

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April 1747	A Map of the Low Countries.
Nov. 1748	Ditto of the King's German Dominions.
Nov. 1756	Ditto of the Southern Part of Upper Saxony.
Sept. 1755	Ditto of the Northern Part of Ditto.
May 1757	Ditto of the Southern Part of Lower Saxony.
July 1757	Ditto of the Northern Part of Ditto.
June 1757	Ditto of Westphalia.
July, Aug. and Sept. 1755	Ditto of the whole North America, in three Parts.
June 1754	Ditto of the Western Part of Virginia.
July 1747	Ditto of Cape Breton.
Nov. 1757	Ditto of Silesia.
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*halted at this Time.*

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# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A U G U S T, 1758.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

Whitehall, August 19.

*Journal of the landing of his Majesty's Forces on the Island of Cape-Breton, and of the Siege of Louisbourg, extracted from Major-General Amherst's Letters to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated June 11 and 23, and July 6, 23, and 27.*



**O**N the 28th of May I had the good fortune to meet admiral Boscawen, with the fleet and the troops, coming out of the harbour of Halifax. Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment, from the bay of Fundy, joined the fleet this day. The 29th we had fine weather; the ships kept well together; the whole consisted of 157 sail. The Dublin went very sickly into Halifax. The 30th the wind blew hard in the afternoon; the ships were greatly dispersed. The 31st the wind sometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew fresh. The 1st of June capt. Rous, in the Sutherland, came from off the harbour of Louisbourg, said two ships had got in the 30th; that there were thirteen sail in the harbour. We saw the entrance of Gabarus at night. The 2d it was foggy in the morning; about twelve saw Louisbourg, and the ships in the harbour. The fleet, with about a third of the troops, anchored in Gabarus bay; and this evening, with brigadier generals Lawrence and Wolfe, I reconnoitered the shore, as near as we could, and made a disposition for landing, in three places, the next morning, in case the troops arrived. The enemy had a chain of posts, from Cape Noir to the flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; some works thrown up at the places which appeared practicable to land at, and some batteries. On the 3d, most of the transports came in this morning, all was prepared for landing; but the surf on shore was so great, it was impossible to land. This day brigadier-general Whitmore arrived from Halifax, at which place I have left colonel Monckton to command. As one bay was found to have less surf than the others, a disposition was made to land the

next morning, in one place instead of three. The 4th the wind and surf were so very high, that admiral Boscawen told me it was impracticable to land. The 5th a great swell and fog in the morning, and the admiral declared it still impracticable to land. The 6th an appearance of change of weather in the morning early: I was resolved to seize the first opportunity; the signal was made to prepare to land, between five and six o'clock, and at eight all the men were in the boats: The fog came on again, and the swell increased during the time the men were getting into the boats, and the admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the troops on board their respective ships, first acquainting them with the reason for so doing. The 7th the weather bad in the morning; in the afternoon the swell rather decreased, and gave us great hopes of landing, at day-break, the next morning, for which orders were given; and Bragg's regiment, who were in a number of sloops, to sail under convoy, by the mouth of the harbour to Lorembec; sending, at the same time, a proportion of artillery destined for the Light-house Point, with orders to make all the shew they could of landing, but not to land till further orders, intending to draw the enemy's attention on that side. From the 2d to this time, the enemy has been reinforcing their posts, adding to their works, cannonading, and throwing shells at the ships, and making all the preparations they can to oppose our landing. Seven transports were now missing, with troops on board, three of which came in at night. The admiral gave all necessary orders for the frigates to cover our landing. On the 8th the troops were assembled in the boats, before break of day, in three divisions; and commodore Durell having viewed the coast, by order of the admiral, and giving me his opinion the troops might land, without danger from the surf, in the bay on our left, the Kennington and Halifax now began to fire on the left, followed by the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the right. When the fire had continued about a quarter of an hour, the boats upon the left rowed into shore, under the command



of brigadier general Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the four eldest companies of grenadiers, followed by the light infantry (a corps of 550 men, chosen as marksmen, from the different regiments, serve as irregulars, and are commanded by major Scott, who was major of Brigade) and the companies of Rangers, supported by the highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers. The division on the right, under the command of brigadier-general Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, Lafcelles's, Monckton's, Forbes's, Anstruther's, and Webb's, and rowed to our right, by the White Point, as if intending to force a landing there. The center division, under the command of brigadier-general Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same time, a shew of landing at the fresh water Cove. This drew the enemy's attention to every part, and prevented their troops, posted along the coast, from joining those on their right. The enemy acted very wisely, did not throw away a shot, till the boats were near in shore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musketry upon them. The surf was so great, that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the surf, brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at the left of the Cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats overfet, several broke to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore. So soon as the left division was landed, the first detachments of the center rowed at a proper time to the left, and followed; then the remainder of the center division, as fast as the boats could fetch them from the ships; and the right division followed the center in like manner. It took up a great deal of time to land the troops; the enemy's retreat, or rather flight, was through the roughest and worst ground I ever saw, and the pursuit ended with a cannonading from the town, which was so far of use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it; on which the regiments marched to their ground, and lay on their arms. The wind increased, and we could not get any thing on shore. The loss of his majesty's troops at landing, is capt. Baillie, and lieutenant Cuthbert, of the Highland regiment; lieutenant Nicholson, of mine, four serjeants, one corporal, and 38 men killed; 21 were of my regiment (the grenadiers) of which eight were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on shore. Five lieutenants, two serjeants, one corporal, and 51 men wounded; and of the five companies of Rangers, one ensign, and three private men killed, one wounded, and one missing. On the enemy's side, two captains of grenadiers, and two lieutenants, are prisoners; one officer killed, and an Indian

chief: Several men likewise killed, and, I imagine, about 70 men taken prisoners. They were sent on board as fast as possible. By some of the prisoners I had intelligence, that M. St. Julien, colonel, commanded in the Cove: That there were five battalions in the town, namely, Bourgogne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambise, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about 700 Canadians. The three first regiments wintered in Louisbourg; Volontaire Etrangers came there not long since, with part of the fleet, and Cambise the night before we landed. We took from the enemy three 24 pounders, seven 9 pounders, and seven 6 pounders, two mortars, and 14 swivels; all which were placed along the shore, to prevent our landing, with ammunition-tools, and stores of all kinds. The 9th lieutenant general Bragg's regiment returned in their sloops from Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; the surf so great, that we could get only some of our tents on shore in the afternoon. The 10th the surf still continued, and it was with great difficulty that we got any thing on shore. The 11th the weather grew clear and better, and the light 6 pounders, which I had ordered on shore immediately after the troops, were now only landed, and some artillery stores with them. On the 12th, from intelligence I had received, that the enemy had destroyed the grand battery, and called in their out-posts, I detached brigadier Wolfe, with 1200 men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of Rangers, and some light infantry, round the N. E. harbour, to the Light-house Point, with an intention to silence the island battery, and, at the same time, to attempt to destroy the ships in the harbour, sending at the same time by sea, the proportion of artillery, tools, &c. that had been ordered for this service. I received, this day, a report from brigadier Wolfe, that he had taken possession of the Light-house Point, and all the posts on that side the harbour, which the enemy had abandoned, leaving several cannon, which were rendered useless, tools, &c. and a great quantity of fish at Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad, but we got some tools on shore this night, so that, on the 13th, we began to make a communication from the right to the left in front of the camp; and I ordered three redoubts on the most advantageous ground in the front. A party of the enemy came out this day towards our camp, but were soon beat back by the light infantry, before two picquets could well get up to their assistance. We worked at three redoubts in front all night. The 14th the enemy cannonaded us a great part of the day. The surf still continued so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could land any thing. The fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, which appeared yesterday for the first time, was, in the night, blown off to sea. The 15th I sent four more



more mortars, in a sloop, to the Light-house, but we could not get any artillery landed on this shore. At night two deserters from the *Volontaires Etrangers* came in, said they had five killed, and 40 wounded, in the skirmish on the 13<sup>th</sup>. The 16<sup>th</sup>, the first fine weather, we landed twelve days provision, and got many things on shore, but could not yet land any artillery. The 17<sup>th</sup> I got col. Bastide on horseback, and, with col. Williamson and major McKellar, we reconnoitred the whole ground as far as we could; and col. Bastide was determined in his opinion of making approaches by the Green-Hill, and confining the destruction of the ships in the harbour, to the Light-house Point, and the batteries on that side. I added two eight-inch mortars and three royals to the Light-house batteries. The 18<sup>th</sup> we had fine weather. Some Indians took three of the transports men, at the bottom of Gabarus bay, who landed there contrary to orders. The road for the artillery was pushed on as fast as possible. We got three 24 pounders on shore, though the surf was great the beginning of the day. The 19<sup>th</sup>, the batteries of the Light-house were intended to have been opened this night, but could not be got ready so soon. *L'Écho*, a French frigate of 32 guns, was brought in to-day; had got out of the harbour the 13<sup>th</sup> at night, and was bound to Québec: By her we have intelligence, that the *Bizarre* got out the day we landed, and the *Comette* since our arrival off the harbour. The 20<sup>th</sup> the Island battery and ships fired at the batteries on the shore, who began their fire this last night. The enemy burnt an old ship at the bottom of the harbour. The 21<sup>st</sup>, very bad weather, and the surf high. The enemy discovered us making the road for the artillery, and cannonaded us; threw some shot into the left of the camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any part. An advanced redoubt, towards Green-Hill, was thrown up this night. The 22<sup>d</sup> the bad weather continued: We were employed on the roads, and getting up a block-house on the left, by the Miray road, to secure the communication to the N. E. harbour and Light-house, and to hinder any parties from going into the town. The 23<sup>d</sup> the admiral assured me there were above 100 boats lost in landing the troops and provisions. This day fine weather; and we now have on shore twelve 24 pounders, and six 12 pounders. The enemy fired a great deal from their shipping and Island battery, and they threw some shot into the left of the camp. Colonel Messervey, and most of his carpenters, taken ill of the small-pox, which is a very great loss to the army. Fascines and gabions are landed, and carried forward as fast as possible, to make an epaulement to Green-hill. The batteries at the Light-house fired with success against the Island battery, and I hope will soon silence it.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> the enemy fired on the Light-house batteries from the town and shipping, and on our advanced redoubt, which was finished, they fired from the town. Colonel Bastide remained fixed in his opinion of advancing by Green-Hill. We had this day, in the park of artillery, thirteen 24 pounders, and seven 12 pounders. The 25<sup>th</sup> the cannonading continued night and day: In the evening the Island battery was silenced: Their own fire had helped to break down part of their works: Fascines and gabions were forwarded to Green-Hill, as fast as possible. All the men employed at work, and making the necessary communications. The enemy fired a good deal at our advanced redoubt. The 26<sup>th</sup> a small alarm on the left, of a party that had advanced from the town; had got up to the Block-house, which was not quite finished. They had with them a barrel of pitch, to set it on fire: The guard on it was not sufficient to oppose a large party; but a detachment was sent out so quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their design, though two of the men had been in the Block-house, and they were drove back into the town very fast. Three hundred pioneers ordered to Green-Hill. Admiral Boscawen landed 200 marines, and took the post at Kennington Cove, which is a great ease to the army. I desired of the admiral four 12 pounders, and two 24 pounders, to leave at the Light-house, to keep the Island battery in ruin; that, with a proper number of men intrenched there, brigadier Wolfe, with his detachment, might be able to come round the harbour, bringing his artillery with him; and to try to destroy the shipping, and to advance towards the west gate. The 27<sup>th</sup> one brass 24 pounder was lost in 12 fathom water, by slipping off the catamaran, as they were coming from the ship to land it. The cannon I asked of the admiral, were landed this night at the Light-house. The 28<sup>th</sup> a great many popping-shots and cannonading. As the post at Green Hill was covered, we began the road over the bog, and throwing up an epaulement. Colonel Messervey, and his son, both died this day; and of his company of carpenters, of 108 men, all but 16 in the small pox, who are nurses to the sick. This is particularly unlucky at this time. The 29<sup>th</sup> cannonading continued; the frigate fired constantly at the epaulement; we pursued working at the road, which cost a great deal of labour: At night the enemy sunk four ships in the harbour's mouth; *Apollo*, a two-deck'd one; *La Fidelle*, of 36 guns; *La Chevre*, and *La Biche*, of 16 guns each, and they cut off most of their masts. Remain in the harbour five of the line of battle, and a frigate of 36 guns. The 30<sup>th</sup>, at night, some firing at Kennington Cove; the marines thought they saw Indians: The frigate fired all night at the epaulement, as the men worked in the night time. The 1<sup>st</sup> of



of July the enemy crept out in the morning, to get some old palisades and wood. Brigadier Wolfe, and major Scott's light infantry, pushed them in with a very brisk fire; and the brigadier took post on the hills, from whence it was intended to try to demolish the shipping; we marched forward on the right; forced the enemy back to Cape Noir with a smart fire. The 2d the epaulement and road went on heavily, from the extreme badness of the ground: The enemy continued their cannonading, and threw some shells; we skirmished all day, with parties out of the town. The 3d a great cannonading from the town and the shipping, on the batteries. Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced work on the right, thrown up at 650 yards from the covered way, with an intention of erecting a battery to destroy the defences of the place, it being pretty well on the capital of the citadel bastion; and the falling of the ground from this place, towards the works, would hinder discovering as much of the works as would be necessary to do them any considerable damage. In the evening the sea officers thought some of the ships would try to get out of the harbour. The batteries on the left immediately played on them, but it grew so dark they could not continue. The 4th a great fog; when there were glares of light, the cannonading began; 500 men kept continually making fascines. The 5th very bad weather; the epaulement was hastened on as much as possible, it swallowed up an immense number of fascines, cost some men, as the frigate cannonaded on it without ceasing. The 6th a sloop sailed out of the harbour, with a flag of truce, to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry some things to their wounded officers and prisoners. The many difficulties of landing every thing, in almost a continual surf, the making of roads, draining and passing of bogs, and putting ourselves under cover, render our approach to the place much longer than I could wish. On the 7th we had very foggy weather; cannonading continued all day, and a good deal of popping shots from the advanced posts. The 8th I intended an attack on some advanced posts at Cape Noir, but it did not take place. Colonel Bastide got a contusion by a musket ball on his boot, which laid him up in the gout. The 9th, in the night, the enemy made a sortie, where brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and though drunk, I am afraid rather surprised a company of grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by lord Dundonald, who were posted in a flecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back very easily. Whitmore's and Bragg's grenadiers behaved very well on this occasion. Lord Dundonald was killed, lieutenant Tew wounded and taken prisoner; captain Bontein, of the

engineers, taken prisoner; one corporal, three men killed, one serjeant, 11 men missing; 17 men wounded. The sortie was of five picquets, supported by 600 men; a captain, chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a lieutenant wounded and taken prisoner, 17 men killed, 4 wounded and brought off prisoners, besides what wounded they carried into the town, one of which, a captain, died immediately. The enemy sent out a flag of truce to bury their dead, which when over, the cannonading began again. The frigate was so hurt, she hauled close to the town; the ships fired very much against brigadier Wolfe's batteries. The 10th the road at the epaulement went on a little better; the enemy fired a great deal, and threw many shells. The 11th a waggoner was taken off by some Indians, between the Block-house and the left of the north-east harbour. The 12th it rained very hard all night; not a man in detachment could have a dry thread on; we made an advanced work to Green-Hill; at night the waggoner who had been taken luckily made his escape, said they were 250 Canadians. The citadel bastion fired very smartly. The 13th the enemy threw a great many shells: We perfected our works as fast as we could; bad rainy weather; the enemy was at work at Cape Noir, to hinder us taking possession near that point, which is of no consequence; some deserters came in, said, a sloop from Miray got in three days ago. The 14th, the batteries were traced out last night, with an intention to place twenty 24 pounders, divided in four different batteries, to destroy the defences, and a battery of seven mortars, with some 12 pounders, to recochet the works and the town. The 15th the cannonading and firing continued; the enemy tried to throw some shells into camp, supposed to be intended against our powder magazine. At ten at night the Light-house battery fired some rockets, as a signal of ships sailing out of the harbour; Sir Charles Hardy answered it; the frigate got out, and Sir Charles Hardy's fleet got under sail and went to sea. Before day-break, captain Sutherland, posted at the end of the north-east harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of firing; the grenadiers of brigadier Wolfe's corps marched to sustain him, and all the light infantry; it was over before they could get up, and, by a deserter from the enemy, they were only 100 men come from Miray, where they left Mons. de Boilbere, who had, on the other side the water, 300 men, with boats to pass. Major Scott, with the light infantry, pursued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a corps forward. The 16th, towards night, brigadier Wolfe pushed on a corps, and took possession of the hills in the front of the Barasoy, where we made a lodgment; the enemy fired very briskly from the town and the shipping. The 17th a great fire continued from the town and shipping.



1758.

shipping; we resolved to extend the parallel from the right to the left. The fleet returned. The 18th, all last night the enemy fired musketry from the covert way, and tried to throw shells into the camp. The 19th I relieved the trenches by battalions, the 14 battalions forming three brigades; a smart fire from the covert way; the batteries on the left fired against the Bastion Dauphine, with great success. The 21st one of the ships in the harbour had some powder blown up in her, made a great explosion, and set the ship on fire, which soon caught the sails of two more; they burned very fast, and we kept firing on them the whole time, to try to hinder the boats and people, from the town, to get to their assistance; the *Entreprenant*, *Capricieux*, and *Superb*, were the three burned ships; the *Prudent* and *Bienfaisant* remained. The 22d two batteries on the right opened, with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of seven mortars, and fired with great success; the enemy fired very well from the town for some time, and threw their shells into our works. Our shells put the citadel in flames. I ordered colonel Williamson to confine his fire, as much as he could, to the defences of the place, that we might not destroy the houses. A lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his rounds on an advanced post, lost his way, and was taken prisoner near Cape Noir. A battery was begun on the left for four 24 pounders. The 23d the colorns were used at night, and the French mortars sent to throw stones from the trenches. The enemy fired all sorts of old iron, and any stuff they could pick up. Colonel Bastide was out to day, for the first time since he received the contusion. Our batteries fired with great success. This night the shells set fire to the barracks, and they burnt with great violence. On the 24th the fire was very brisk on our side, and the enemy's decreased. The admiral gave me 400 seamen, to help work at the batteries, &c. and 200 miners added to a corps of 100 already established, that we might make quick work of it, and they were immediately employed. The four gun battery opened, and another of five erecting. One of the men of war in the harbour, the *Bienfaisant*, fired at our trenches at high water, and the citadel, and Bastion Dauphine, fired against the four gun battery, but our men firing small arms into the embrasures, beat the enemy off their guns. The 25th the batteries fired with great success. The admiral sent me word, he intended to send in boats, with 600 men, to take or destroy the *Prudent* and the *Bienfaisant* in the harbour. I ordered all the batteries, at night, to fire into the works as much as possible, to keep the enemy's attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued, and very smart fire from it, and grape shot, and all sorts of

old iron, from the guns of the ramparts. We continued our fire without ceasing, and a ricochet: The boats got to the ships at one in the morning, and took them both. They were obliged to burn the *Prudent*, as she was a-ground; and they towed off the *Bienfaisant* to the north-east harbour. The 26th the admiral came on shore, and told me, he proposed sending six ships into the harbour the next day. Just at this time I received a letter from the governor, offering to capitulate, and the articles (which see at p. 419. with what else relates to the siege) were agreed upon. The troops remained in the trenches this night, as usual. The 27th three companies of grenadiers, under the command of major Farquhar, took possession of the west gate; and I sent in brigadier general Whitmore, to see the garrison lay down their arms, and post the necessary guards in the town, on the stores, magazines, &c. And I had the arms brought out of town, and 11 colours, which I send you, under the care of captain William Amherst. As I have given in orders, that I desired every commanding officer of a corps would acquaint the officers and men, that I was greatly pleased with the brave and good behaviour of the troops, which has, and always must insure success; I am to acquaint you, Sir, that I took the liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the king.

*Extract of a letter from Admiral Boscawen, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Namur, Gabreuse Bay, 28th of July, 1758.*

I will not trouble you with a particular detail of the landing and siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action, in the night, between the 25th and 26th instant: The boats of the squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the *Prudent*, of 74 guns, and *Bienfaisant*, of 64, the only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon, and musketry of the Island battery, Point Rochfort, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable, seven men killed, and nine wounded. I have given the command of the *Bienfaisant* to captain Balfour, and the *Echo*, a frigate, to captain Laforey; Mr. Affleck and Mr. Bickerton, lieutenants, who boarded the *Bienfaisant*, succeed those gentlemen in the *Ætna* fire-ship, and Hunter sloop. I have only farther to assure his majesty, that all his troops and officers, both sea and land, have supported the fatigue of this siege, with great firmness and alacrity.

*An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louisbourg, found upon the*



*the Surrender of the Town to his majesty's Forces, under the command of his Excellency Major-General Amherst.*

	36 pounders	38
	24	97
	18	23
Iron ordnance,	12	16
mounted on standing	8	10
carriages, with beds	6	28
and coins,	4	6
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	3
Mortars brass with beds,	9	1
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	3
Mortars iron with beds,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	6
	11	4
	9	1
Musquets with accoutrements,		7500
Powder, whole barrels,		600
Musquet cartridges,		80000
Ditto balls, tons,		13
	36	1607
Round shot,	24	1658
	12	4000
	6	2336
	36	139
Grape shot,	24	134
	12	330
	6	130
Cafe shot,	24	53
Double-headed shot,	24	245
	12	153
	13 inches	850
Shells,	10	38
	8	138
	6	27
Lead, pig,		
Ditto sheet,	12 tons	
Iron of all sorts,	6	
Wheel barrows,		600
Shovels, wood,		760
Ditto, iron,		900
Pick-axes,		822
Iron crow's, { large,		22
	{ small,	12
Iron wedges,		42
Hand-mauls,		18
Pin-mauls,		12
Masons trowels,		36
Hammers,		36
Axes,		18

This is all that the commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

For the numbers and force of the French ships destroyed; the state of the garrison at Louisbourg; and of the killed and wounded of his majesty's forces, see p. 420.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.  
*The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.*

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**A**MIDST the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly to congratulate your majesty

on the success of your arms, in the conquest of the important fortress of Louisbourg, the reduction of the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the French navy.

An event so truly glorious to his majesty, so important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of Great Britain, and so fatal to the commercial views, and naval power of France, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in America, so unjustly invaded, and in a great measure answers the hopes we had formed, when we beheld the French power weakened on the coast of Africa, their ships destroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby spread over all their coasts.

May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a part of the British empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whose repeated insults and usurpations, obliged your majesty to enter into this just and necessary war: And may these instances of the wisdom of your majesty's councils, of the conduct and resolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate strength and resources of your kingdom, and dispose your majesty's enemies to yield to a safe and honourable peace.

In all events, we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our power, towards supporting your majesty in the vigorous prosecution of measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent prayer, that your majesty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits of your auspicious government, in returns of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of these realms may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads of your august descendants, to latest posterity.

*To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.*

**I** Receive this dutiful and loyal address, as a fresh mark of your constant affection to me, and my government; and I return you my hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and success, a war which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of my kingdoms, against the unjust attempts of enemies. The city of London may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care, for the extent of their trade and navigation.

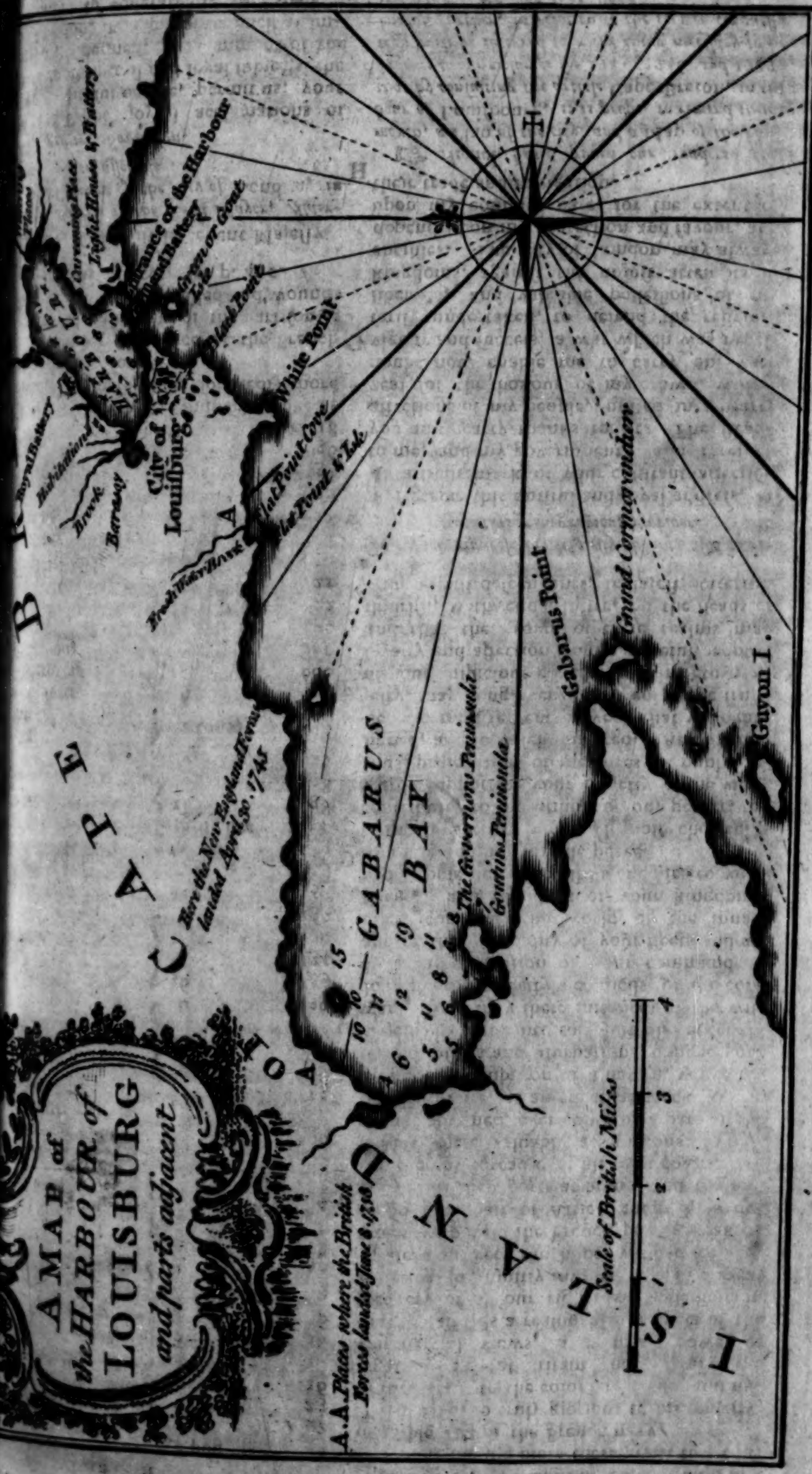
**H** As we have given our readers, in a month, a Plan of the city, and a Map of the harbour of Louisbourg, it is proper to remind them, that by consulting the article Cape Breton, in the indexes to our volumes for 1745, 1746, and 1747, they will be referred to every thing necessary to be known further, in relation to the former conquest, importance, &c. of that island.



**A MAP of  
the HARBOUR of  
LOUISBURG  
and parts adjacent**

A.A. Places where the British  
Forces landed June 8. 1758

Scale of British Miles





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# The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.*

**T**HIS session was by his majesty's proclamation, dated and published Sept. 20, summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Nov. 15, but some unexpected events happening in the mean time, it was, on Nov. 9, by his majesty in council, ordered to be prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 1, when it assembled accordingly, and his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 592. In answer to this speech both houses voted and presented most loyal addresses as usual: That of the house of lords was moved for by the earl of Northumberland, whose motion was seconded by the earl of Pomfret. The form of the address proposed by them was objected to by the earl of Westmoreland, but was agreed to by a majority; and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, and approved by the house, was as follows.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The concern which you are pleased to express for the disappointments that have unhappily attended some of the measures formed by your majesty this year, for carrying on the just war in which we are engaged, is a fresh mark of your paternal regard for the welfare of your people, and for the glory of this kingdom.

The testimony which your majesty has, at the same time, given to the spirit and bravery of this nation, and the ardent zeal of your parliament to retrieve these misfortunes, is a proof of the justice done by your royal mind to our principles and sentiments, and the greatest encouragement to persevere in them.

Affected therefore, as we are, with these events, we are not discouraged; but we sincerely promise your majesty our hearty concurrence, and most vigorous assistance, in accomplishing, under the protection of Divine Providence, your wise and gracious intentions for our de-

fence and safety at home, and for recovering and securing the rights and possessions of your crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere; particularly by the utmost exertion of that essential part of our strength, your naval force.

**A** The preservation of the protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe, ought never to be forgotten by us. Of this pure religion, and these invaluable liberties, Great-Britain has, in all time, been a principal bulwark; and cannot fail to continue so, under your majesty's auspicious reign.

As the late signal success in Germany fills us with unfeigned joy, so it animates our hopes to see this glorious cause revive: And we do with equal thankfulness and satisfaction, acknowledge your majesty's generous declaration, that, for the sake of it, you will decline no inconveniencies.

**C** To defend your majesty against all your enemies, to support your honour and real interests, and to strengthen your hands, are our indispensable duty. It shall also be our endeavour, to improve this success to the most useful purposes; and to exert ourselves in supporting your good ally the king of Prussia, whose magnanimity and unexampled firmness are so evident to all the world, and of such great utility to the common cause.

**E** We have seen with the utmost abhorrence, that spirit of disorder and riot which has shewn itself of late among the common people. We are sensible that it is inconsistent with all government, and necessary to be reformed and suppressed. Nothing shall be wanting on our part, for this salutary purpose; and to enforce and add strength to the laws and lawful authority, on which the liberty and property of the meanest, as well as of the chief of your subjects depend.

Your majesty's kind admonition of the necessity of union and harmony among ourselves, is highly worthy of the common father of your people: We will always have it before our eyes. And we give your majesty the strongest assurances, that our loyalty and good affections to your majesty, and your royal family, of which we have, on all occasions given real proofs, are never to be shaken or diminished.



minished. The preservation of your sacred person, the stability of your government, and the continuance of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, will ever be most dear to us, and essential to the happiness of all your people.

This address was the next day presented, A and his majesty's most gracious answer was as follows.

*My Lords,*

**N**OTHING could possibly give me greater satisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate address. I heartily B thank you for it; and make no doubt but the zeal and vigour which you so seasonably express in this critical conjuncture, will have the best effects both at home and abroad.

The address of the house of commons was moved for by the lord visc. Royston, C seconded by the lord North, and supported by the lord Milton; and tho' some of our late measures were objected to by Mr. alderman Beckford, yet as nothing was said against the form of the address proposed, the motion, and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, was agreed to D *nem. con.* and presented on the third; which address, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 599.

As the house of commons, by agreeing *nem. con.* to the motion for an address, had shewn their regard for their sovereign, E their next care was to shew their regard for the people, which they immediately did, by resolving *nem. con.* that the house

would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration certain laws made in the last session of parliament, to prohibit the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; to discontinue the duties upon corn and flour imported, and upon corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, taken from the enemy; and to prohibit the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour; and also certain clauses in an act made in the same session, whereby the importation of corn and flour was permitted to be made into Great-Britain and Ireland, in neutral ships, and wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, were allowed to be transported to the Isle of Man, during the times therein respectively limited.

But I shall suspend giving an account of what was done in consequence of this resolution, until after I have given an account of the two important committees of supply, and of ways and means. As to the former, it having been in the usual method resolved, that a supply should be granted to his majesty, on the 7th the house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty, which committee was continued from that day, until June 9, in which time they came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house, viz.

DECEMBER 8, 1757.

1. That 60,000 men be employed for the sea service for 1758, including 14,845 marines.
2. That a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service

DECEMBER 15.

1. That a number of land forces, including 4008 invalids, amounting to 53,777 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of 1758.
2. That for defraying the charge of the said number of land forces for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1758, there be granted a sum not exceeding
3. For the pay of the general, and general staff officers, and officers of the hospitals for the land forces, for 1758
4. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrison in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1758
5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North-America and the East-Indies, for 1758

£. s. d.

3120000 00 0

1253368 18 6

37452 3 4

623704 0 2

43968 4 1

1958493 6 2

DECEMBER



DECEMBER 20.

	£.	s.	d.
1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1758	18150	5	10
2. For defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land service, not provided for by parliament	21030	1	17
3. To make good the sum which had been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the address of that house	31000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	42280	7	3

JANUARY 23.

1. For a present supply in the then critical exigency, towards enabling his majesty to subsist, and keep together, the army formed last year in his electoral dominions, and then again put into motion, and actually employed against the common enemy in concert with the king of Prussia, agreed to <i>nem. con.</i>	10000	0	0
2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea officers, for 1758	22442	1	5
3. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler near Gosport, for 1758	10000	0	0
4. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1758	10000	0	0
5. Towards the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country	10000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	35442	1	5

JANUARY 31.

1. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1758	35601	0	0
2. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four regiments of horse guards, for 1758	3098	17	11
3. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1758	2226	0	0
	<hr/>		
	40926	17	11

FEBRUARY 6.

Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1758	200000	0	0
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FEBRUARY 23.

For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 60 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty	38360	19	10
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MARCH 7.

Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the hospital for maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before Jan. 1, 1759; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as were then under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; and that the sum granted should be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever	40000	0	0
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MARCH 13.

Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy	300000	0	0
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MARCH 21.

£. s. d.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1757 — — —

284802 1 0½

2. For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 60 days, from Feb. 23, 1758, to April 23 following, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — —

38363 19 10½  
26000 0 0

3. Upon account for out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for 1758 — — —

349163 0 11½

APRIL 6.

1. To enable his majesty to defray the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies, to be granted in the then current session — — —

800000 0 0

2. Upon account for supporting and maintaining the settlement of the colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1758 — — —

9902 5 0

3. Upon account for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the said colony in 1756, and not provided for by parliament — — —

6626 9 9½

4. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of the colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1757, to June 24, 1758 — — —

3557 10 0

820086 4 9½

APRIL 20.

1. To enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded April 11, 1758 — — —

670000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbottle, Saxe-Gotha, and the count of Bukkeburgh, together with that of general and staff-officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces, then in the service of Great-Britain, the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be also ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces, the further sum of — — —

463084 6 10

3. In full satisfaction for defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and train of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and all other extraordinary expences, contingencies, and losses, whatsoever incurred, and to be incurred, on account of his majesty's army, consisting of 38,000 men actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from Nov. 28 last, to Dec. 24 next, inclusive, the said sum to be issued from time to time, in like proportions as the pay of the said troops — — —

386915 13 3

4. For defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services incurred in 1757, and not provided for by parliament — — —

145454 15 0½

5. For defraying the charge of what remained to be paid, for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — —

365175 4 10½  
15000 0 0

6. To be applied towards the rebuilding London-Bridge — — —

1845619 19 10½

MAY



MAY 2.

£. s. d.

Upon account towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying such expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757

100000 0 0

MAY 4.

Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford

10000 0 0

JUNE 1.

1. For reimbursing to the province of Massachusset's bay, their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them, for his majesty's service, for the campaign in 1756

27380 19 11½

2. For reimbursing to the colony of Connecticut, their expence in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them, for his majesty's service, for the campaign in 1756

13736 17 7

3. For repairing the parish church of St. Margaret's, Westminster

4000 0 0

45117 17 6½

JUNE 8.

To enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require

800000 0 0

JUNE 10.

1. Upon account to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements

20000 0 0

2. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa

10000 0 0

30000 0 0

Sum total of the grants made by the committee of supply

10475007 0 1

Granted in the same session by an address, as follows.

June 16, it was upon motion resolved, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to represent, that the salaries of most of the judges in his majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beseech his majesty that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum, not exceeding 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such judges, and in such proportions as his majesty, in his great wisdom, should think fit, for the present year; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good the same to his majesty.

And on the 19th, the earl of Thosmond reported to the house, that the said address had been presented to his majesty, and that he had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would give directions, as thereby desired; consequently we must add to the above

11450 0 0

Sum total of the grants of last session

10486457 0 1

This last grant, and the unlimited application thereof, thus left to the crown, is a manifest proof of the great confidence so deservedly placed by parliament in our present sovereign. When the act of settlement was passed, towards the end of king William's reign, our parliaments were so jealous of the crown's having an undue influence upon our judges, that it was made, and still stands, an express clause in that act, That the judges commissions should be *quam diu se bene gesserint, and that their salaries should be established.* But now we see the parliament granting in one year to the crown, a sum of 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of those salaries, to such judges, and in such proportions, as the crown shall think fit!

And



And from the several foregoing articles of supply the reader may see, that for support of that which, in the modern phrase, is called a continental connection, there have been granted as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 23, article I.	100000	0	0
Feb. 23, —	38360	19	10½
March 21, art. II.	38360	19	10½
April 20, art. I.	670000	0	0
—, art. II.	463084	6	10
—, art. III.	386915	13	2
—, art. V.	165175	4	10½
Sum total	1861897	4	8

And how much of the sum granted, June 8, may be necessarily applied to the same use, time only can discover. It may also by some be thought, that the expence of our expeditions to the coast of France, ought to be reckoned as applied to the same use; because the chief design of them is to prevent its being in the power of France, to send such numerous armies into Germany: Whereas, if the same money had been employed in an expedition to the French sugar islands, with the addition of proper engineers and a proper train of artillery, we might have more effectually distressed our enemy, and might probably have added to the dominions and the trade of Great-Britain; beside having had it in our power to confer a very great favour upon the Spaniards, by restoring them to the possession of the whole island of St. Domingo, no part of which they ought ever, by the treaty of Utrecht, to have allowed the French to possess themselves of; for by the 8th article of the said treaty, the king of Spain is obliged, never to alienate to the French, or any other nation, any territory, or any part of any territory, belonging to Spain in America; and tho' no express alienation has as yet been made, yet his allowing the French to keep quiet possession of the best part of that island, is certainly a violation of this article.

[To be continued in our next.]

*An Enquiry into the Claim now set up by the Dutch, of their having a Right, by Virtue of their Neutrality, to carry on the French Trade for them, without being exposed to the Danger of having their Ships searched by our Ships of War, or the French Goods found on board, confiscated by our Courts of Admiralty.*  
Continued from p. 317.

I SHALL conclude what I have to say on this head, with a letter from the famous Puffendorf, which the learned

Barbeyrac has given us in his notes on Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, as it contains a sort of *argumentum ad hunc* upon this subject. In the reign of king William, when the Dutch and we were engaged in a war against France, the northern powers attempted what the Dutch are now aiming at: They attempted to carry on the French trade for them; but this the Dutch then joined with us in preventing. The northern powers made heavy complaints both at London and the Hague; but at both they received for answer, that we would not allow them to carry on any trade with France but what was usual in time of peace. Upon this M. Groning, in 1692, formed a design of writing a Treatise upon Free Navigation, and communicated his plan to his friend Mr. Puffendorf, who thereupon wrote him the following letter.

"The work, Sir, that you have in view, relating to the liberty of navigation, excites my curiosity. It is a curious subject, and what no person as yet, that I know of, has particularly handled. I very much, however, fear, if I may judge from your letter, that you will find people who will dispute your notions. The question is certainly one of those which have not yet been settled upon any clear or undeniable principles, so as to afford a general rule to mankind. In all the examples brought upon this subject, there is a mixture of right and fact. Each nation usually allows, or forbids, the maritime commerce of neutral people with its enemy; either according as it is its interest to preserve the friendship of those people, or it finds itself strong enough to obtain from them what it requires. For example; the English and Dutch may say, without absurdity, that it is lawful for them to do all the ill they can to the French, with whom they are at war, and consequently, to employ the method the most proper to weaken them, which is to traverse and ruin their trade. They say, it is not reasonable that neutral nations should enrich themselves at their expence, and by engrossing to themselves a commerce, which the English and Dutch want, furnish the French with money to continue the war. This seems the rather just, because England and Holland commonly favour the trade of neutral nations, by suffering them to transport, and sell, in foreign markets, merchandizes of their own growth and manufacture. In short, they say, that they are willing to leave them the trade they usually carry on, in time of peace, but they cannot see them



take advantage of the war to extend their commerce, to the prejudice of England and Holland. But as this matter of trade and navigation does not so much depend upon rules founded on a general law, as upon conventions made between particular nations, so, in order to form a solid judgment of the point in question, we ought previously to examine, what treaties subsist between the northern crowns, and England and Holland; and whether these last powers have offered the former just and reasonable conditions. On the other hand, nevertheless, if the northern princes can maintain their trade with France, by sending strong convoys with their fleets, I see nothing to blame in it, provided their vessels do not carry contraband goods. The laws of humanity and equity between nations, do not extend so far as to require, without any apparent necessity, that one people should give up its profit in favour of another. But as the avarice of merchants is so great, that, for the smallest gain, they make no scruple of exceeding the just bounds of commerce; so nations that are at war may certainly visit neutral ships; and, if they find prohibited goods on board, have a full right to confiscate them. Besides, I am no way surprized that the northern crowns have a greater regard to the general interest of Europe, than to the complaints of some greedy merchants, who care not how matters go, provided they can satisfy their thirst of gain. These princes wisely judge, that it is not at all convenient for them to take precipitate measures; while other nations unite all their forces to reduce, within bounds, an insolent and exorbitant power, which threatens Europe with slavery, and the protestant religion with destruction. This being the interest of the northern crowns, it is neither just nor necessary, that, for a present advantage, they should interrupt so salutary a design, especially as they are at no expence in the affair, and run no hazard, &c."

This is Mr. Puffendorf's letter, which I have thought fit to give at full length, as it shews what was the opinion and the practice of the Dutch at that time, with regard to the right a belligerent nation has to prevent a neutral nation's carrying on the trade of its enemy; and as the complaints of the northern crowns at that time, and the Dutch answer to them, must be still extant among the archives either of Holland or this country, I make no doubt of their being made a proper use of upon this occasion by our mini-

sters. But with respect to the above letter I must observe, that tho' it be right in the main, it appears to have been wrote in a hurry, and without due attention to the subject in general, otherwise the author would not have insinuated, that the northern powers might, upon that occasion, have maintained their trade with France by strong convoys, without being liable to any blame; for if the Dutch and we had a right to confine that trade within its bounds in time of peace, they had no right to maintain the extension of it, as right can never be upon the two opposite sides of any question. Nor could the author have missed observing, that the question was not, whether one nation should give up its usual profit in favour of another; but whether one nation should reap a new and extraordinary profit, by doing what manifestly tended to the prejudice of another. And, upon the whole, I shall observe, that if in that war the Dutch and we had a right to confine the trade of the northern powers with France within its bounds usual in time of peace, we have in the present war a much better right to confine the Dutch trade with France within its bounds usual in time of peace; because in king William's war, we had a chance of obtaining satisfaction by a land war against France; whereas in the present war, we have no chance of obtaining satisfaction by any method but that of traversing and ruining their trade, which we can do only by obliging every neutral nation to confine its trade with France, within those bounds which were usual in time of peace, and just before the beginning of the present war.

For doing this, I hope, I have fully shewn, that we have a right by the laws of nature and nations; and now I shall examine, whether this right be restrained by the treaties subsisting between the Dutch and us. This, I know, the Dutch merchants contend for, and found themselves chiefly upon the treaty of commerce concluded at the Hague, in 1668, by the 10th article of which it is stipulated, "That whatever is found on board the ships of the subjects of the United Provinces, tho' the lading, or part thereof, belongs to the enemies of the king of Great-Britain, shall be free and unmoasted, except there be prohibited goods, which are to be served in the manner prescribed by the foregoing articles."

From this article, the Dutch merchants infer, that if there be no prohibited goods on board, we can no way stop or molest any of their ships, or make the least enquiry,



quiry, to whom the goods belong, from whence they were brought, or to what place they are to be carried. But does not every one see, that this article can relate only to the common course of trade, as it is usually carried on in time of peace? Can it be supposed that we thereby gave, or meant to give the Dutch a general and perpetual licence, to carry on in their shipping, the whole trade of every enemy, we should thereafter be engaged with? Would not we by such a ridiculous grant, have disabled ourselves from ever carrying on a naval war against any nation upon earth? This would be such a glaring absurdity, that it cannot be supposed to be the intent or the meaning of that article; for Grotius has laid it down as a maxim, that one cause for restraining the general words of a treaty or convention, is their leading into an absurdity; which restriction, he says, is founded upon this, that no man can be supposed to have consented to an absurdity, *nemo credendus est velle absurda* \*.

But supposing that the sense could be put upon this treaty which the Dutch merchants contend for, yet from what has lately happened we may very justly contend, that we are not now obliged to observe that treaty, or any other treaty of commerce between us; for by the secret article of the treaty of peace between us in 1675, and often since confirmed, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the parties to that treaty shall give, nor consent that any of their subjects or inhabitants shall give, any aid, favour, or council, directly or indirectly, by land or sea, or on the fresh waters; nor shall furnish, nor permit the subjects or inhabitants of their respective territories to furnish, any ships, soldiers, seamen, victuals, monies, instruments of war, gunpowder, or any other necessities for making war, to the enemies of either party, of any rank or condition whatsoever. Have not the Dutch infringed this article in many instances during the present war? Are they not now acting daily in direct contempt of it, both in Europe and America? Shall we then be obliged to observe any treaty now subsisting between us?

Again, supposing that this treaty of commerce, and all the treaties since made for enforcing or explaining it, were to be deemed still subsisting in their full force, and that the Dutch had done nothing to free us from the obligations we are under, yet the singular circumstances of the present war between France and us, and the necessity we are under to prevent the exportation by neutral powers, of any of

those manufactures or produce of France, in which they are our rivals, must confine the general words of the treaties subsisting between us and the neutral powers to that sort of transport trade, with respect to those manufactures and produce, which was usual for them to carry on in time of peace, because of the infinite and irrecoverable prejudice we should otherwise suffer; for Grotius allows, that such an emergency is sufficient for restraining the words of a treaty, because all future emergencies cannot be provided against by human foresight, and it ought to be supposed, that such an intolerable and ruinous emergency was meant by the parties to have been excepted †.

Nay, our present necessity is so absolute and so urgent, that it would excuse our departing from the abovementioned law of nations, and recurring to the law of nature, in its most extensive sense, by putting an entire stop to any neutral nation's carrying on any commerce with France, until that kingdom has agreed to do us justice; for the law of nature legitimates every act which is absolutely necessary for what is required by the law of nature.

*Censetur quippe ipsa natura jus dare ad id omne sine quo obtineri non potest quod ipsa imperat* ‡. Nor could neutral nations complain of the hardship they would be thereby exposed to, because, as we desire nothing but justice and reparation, every neutral nation is by the laws of humanity obliged to assist us in obtaining it, which they might do without any danger if all of them agreed to do so ||; consequently the hardship could be of no long continuance if they did their duty. But as nations, as well as private men, are often deficient in their duty, and sometimes act in direct contradiction to it, we are not in this case to consider what we have a right to do by the laws of nature, but what we may do by the laws of prudence; and by these, I am afraid, we shall find ourselves more confined by our present continental connections, than we should have found ourselves, had it been possible for us to stand single and alone in a war against France, without seeking any foreign alliance, or intermeddling in any dispute upon the continent of Europe; for our connection with the continent, may raise jealousies and fears in the minds of some of the powers of Europe, that could never have been occasioned by the island of Great-Britain alone; and as jealousy makes many an undutiful husband, so likewise it may make some of our neighbours not only undutiful, but ungrateful.

\* Grotius, Book ii. Chap. xvi. sect. 22. and 17.

† Id. Book ii. Chap. v. sect. 5.

‡ Id. Book ii. Chap. xxv. sect. 5, 6, and 7.

§ Id. Book ii. Chap. xvi. sect. 16.

|| Id. Book i. Chap. 1.



Having thus shewn, that the right we have by the laws of nature and nations, to prevent the Dutch from carrying on, in their shipping, the French trade for them, is in no way confined or restrained by the treaties now subsisting between us, and that the necessity we are under would justify us, should we even resolve not to allow the Dutch, or any neutral nation, to carry on any commerce with France, until that court should agree to do us justice; I shall now shew, that this right we have, from necessity, is confirmed, and strongly enforced by the present circumstances of the two nations. In order to this, I must premise, that to bring a place under the character of being blockaded by me, it is not necessary that I should block it up so close as to render all access to it impossible but by force of arms. If this were the case, no question could ever have arisen about the goods attempted to be carried into it by a neutral power, much less would Grotius have determined, as he has done, \* that such goods might be confiscated, if attempted to be carried in by a neutral power who knew that the place was blockaded; for no neutral power would attempt to carry any goods into a place so closely blockaded by me, without first asking my leave: Surely, I could not confiscate the goods of any one merely for his asking my permission to carry them into such a place; and after granting such a permission, I could not surely pretend to confiscate the goods. Therefore, to bring a place under the character of being blockaded by me, it must be sufficient that I have blockaded it so as that my enemy cannot, generally speaking, throw any succours into it, without running a great risk of having them intercepted. This is the only manner in which a sea-port can be blockaded, yet Grotius in the last cited section allows that a sea-port may be blockaded; and the Dutch themselves once refused us the liberty of carrying goods into the port of Dunkirk, because they had blockaded it by sea, tho' they had no way blockaded the town by land †.

What is meant by a place being blockaded having been thus explained, I shall next observe, that during the present war, we have, at a vast expence, fitted out such a number of publick and private ships of war, that we have some ground to insist upon our having blocked up every port in the kingdom of France; and we have an undoubted right to insist upon our having blocked up all the French ports in America, especially their sugar islands.

August, 1758.

\* Grotius, book iii. chap. i. sect 5. No 3. No 4. annota.

Therefore we have, from this blockade, an additional reason for insisting upon our having a right to prevent any neutral powers carrying on any trade by sea with the French Ports in Europe, and much more with any of the French ports or Islands in America; and if we do not exercise this right, with respect to the former, it must proceed chiefly from the great regard this nation has always shewn for the freedom of trade and navigation; but as to the latter, we ought and must carry the exercise of this right to its utmost extent, because, in time of peace, the French never allowed any foreign ship to enter any of their ports, or approach any of their coasts, in America, on account of trade; therefore in this war we ought and must look upon every ship we find bound to or from any of those ports or islands as a French ship, and consequently have a right to seize and confiscate both ship and cargo: An indulgence as to either would be ridiculous, because it would tend to the ruin of our own sugar islands.

I have now, I hope, clearly shewn, that, by the law of nature and nations, by the treaties subsisting between the Dutch and us, and by the circumstances of the present war between the French and us, we not only have a right, but are under a necessity at least to prevent the Dutch from carrying on the French trade for them, or taking advantage of the war between France and us, to extend their own trade with France, for the support of the French and the ruin of our trade and manufactures; and I could have confirmed every thing I have said, from every unbiassed writer upon the laws of nature and nations, who has ever touched upon this subject; but as the authority of Grotius is so well established among the Dutch, I thought it unnecessary to trouble the reader with a multitude of quotations from other authors.

If it be clear then, that we have such a right lodged in us, it is certain that the Dutch can have no right to send out ships of war to protect their merchant ships in any such practice. If they do, it must be attended with one of these two consequences: Either we must give orders to our men of war to attack their guardships, which may bring on an open war between the two nations; or we must at last submit to accept of such unreasonable and disadvantageous terms of peace from France, as will greatly weaken this nation, and encrease the power of France. Can either of these consequences be for the advantage of the people of the united provinces in general? Can either

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† Id. book iii. chap. i. sect. 5.



of these consequences be consistent with the future prosperity or safety of their republick? If the states general, who have always shewn so much wisdom in their councils, should resolve upon any thing that may reduce this nation to such a disagreeable, such an unlucky dilemma, it must proceed from some past conduct in us that was not truly British, or from an apprehension of some future measure repugnant to the real interest of Great-Britain. If this be not the case, we have good reason to hope, that their high mightinesses will now follow the example set them by the northern powers, during the war in king William's reign, and not shew such a deference to the complaints of some greedy merchants, as to take precipitate measures, while other nations unite all their forces to reduce, within bounds, an insolent and exorbitant power, which threatens Europe with slavery, and the protestant religion with destruction \*.

*A short Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the WEST-INDIES: Continued from p. 236.*

**I**N 1661, the king purchased of the lord Kinowl, as heir to the earl of Carlisle, all the right and title he had to this island, whereupon the lord Willoughby was, by his majesty, appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Island of Barbadoes, and all other the Caribbee Islands; and, in 1663, an act was passed in Barbadoes, by which it was enacted, that all rightful possessors of lands and hereditaments within that island, should have their estates and tenures confirmed, notwithstanding their having lost their grants; and that all payments of 40lb. of cotton per head, and all other duties, rents, and arrears, which had lately, or might have been levied, were for the future released and made void, and the inhabitants to hold their several plantations, to them and their heirs in free and common soccage, paying yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, if demanded, one ear of Indian corn, to his majesty, his heirs and successors, in discharge of all rents and services whatsoever; in consideration of which, and for defraying the expences of government, the reparation of the forts, &c. it was further enacted, that an impost or custom should be raised upon all the native dead commodities of that island exported, amounting to four and a half in specie per cent. of the value, and paid to his majesty his heirs and successors for ever.

This act was agreed to by a majority of

the council and assembly, tho' it was violently opposed by some of the rich planters, particularly by col. Farmer, who, it seems, opposed it with a little too much warmth, for which he was taken into custody by the governor, and sent prisoner to England, with a charge of mutiny, sedition, and treason, against him; whereupon he was long detained in prison here at home, as it was doubted whether he could be tried here for sedition or treason committed in Barbadoes; but his commitment and detention was at that time, it seems, thought to be illegal, and is supposed to have been the foundation of the 8th article of impeachment against the earl of Clarendon. Whether col. Farmer applied for his *Habeas Corpus*, or for a trial, I do not find recorded, but if he did, they were both refused, as the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was not then passed into a law.

As Bridgetown, the capital of the Island, was at first built mostly of timber, a fire accidentally happened there, in 1666, by which the whole town was laid in ashes, and most of their records burnt; and, in the same year, the lord Willoughby, their governor, was shipwrecked and drowned, but whether he had sailed upon an expedition against the Dutch, or upon a visit to the Leeward Islands, of which he was likewise governor, is not recorded, nor is the time precisely mentioned, but it must have been before the year 1667, because his brother, William, lord Willoughby, who was, upon the news of his death, appointed governor in his stead, arrived in that island, soon after the beginning of 1667, and with him came Sir Tobias Bridge, with a regiment of regular troops, as an additional strength to the island, in case it should be invaded by the Dutch (with whom we were then at war) in revenge for our having dispossessed them of New-York †.

The said lord Willoughby [Francis] before he set out upon the above-mentioned expedition, appointed Henry Willoughby, Henry Hawley, and Samuel Berwick, Esqrs. to be deputy governors in his absence; and before his death was known, an act of assembly was passed by them, appointing seven gentlemen therein named, to collect all the acts then in force, that had been passed in that island, which they accordingly did, and the collection so made by them, was, upon their certificate, dated July 18, 1667, authenticated, recorded, and published throughout the island; by which the loss of their records was, so far as related to their laws, in some measure repaired; and this collection

\* See before, p. 391.

† See Lond. Mag. for 1756, p. 600.



tion was afterwards confirmed by the king in council here.

William lord Willoughby continued governor of Barbadoes, until the year 1674, towards the end of which, Sir Jonathan Atkins, the next governor, arrived. However, his lordship did not continue the whole of this time in the island, for, about the beginning of 1668, he returned to England, leaving colonel Christopher Codrington as his deputy, by whom the island was governed until May or June, 1672, when lord Willoughby returned; for as soon as his lordship found that a new war was like to break out between the Dutch and us, he thought himself in honour obliged to repair in all haste to his government; and it was well he did, for the next year a Dutch squadron appeared upon the coast of that island, with an intention, no doubt, to reduce it, as well as they at that time did our colony of New-York\*, under the obedience of the States-General. But the people of Barbadoes, who, it is said, could then muster 20,000 fighting men, besides Blacks, appeared, under the influence of their governor, in such numbers upon the coast, and seemed so ready to give their enemies a warm reception, that the Dutch admiral did not think fit to trust a man of his squadron on shore. Yet, notwithstanding this honourable behaviour and signal service, his lordship was, as I have said, next year recalled, and a new governor appointed, the reason of which perhaps was, because he had refused or neglected to execute those instructions given to his successor, and executed by him with the utmost rigour.

For explaining this, I must observe, that, soon after the restoration, our African company had been erected, under the patronage of the duke of York, and, by means of an exclusive charter, provided with a monopoly of the whole trade, to the coast of Africa. In consequence of this, they, like all other monopolists, insisted upon an extravagant profit, and would sell no Negroe slaves but at a monstrous price, tho' in the infancy of that trade they bought them for a meer trifle; and as our sugar-planters could have no slaves but from the traders upon that coast, they therefore encouraged, as much as they could, the private traders, who, in the language of the court, were called interlopers. Of this, we may believe, our African company made high complaints to their patron, and his royal highness got an instruction sent to our governors in America, to seize and confiscate all interlopers, which of course laid our sugar

trade under a very great disadvantage, and would have ruined it, if our sugar-planters had at that time had any dangerous rivals to contend with. Now as our Barbadoes colony subsisted chiefly by its sugar planting, and as it owed, in some measure, its establishment to the Willoughby family, we may presume, that if any such instruction was given to William lord Willoughby, he was not very diligent in the execution of it, and for this probably he was recalled.

But his successor, Sir Jonathan Atkins, not only executed this instruction with severity, but was accused of making this a pretence for many acts of injustice and oppression, which gave a check to the flourishing of this colony; and a violent hurricane, which happened at the same time, had almost ruined it. This hurricane happened August 31, 1675, and was so furious, that all the ships in the harbour were drove ashore: All the sugar works, most of the houses and windmills, except those of stone, and some of the churches, were blown down: The pots in the curing-houses were all broken, the sugar canes all laid flat, and many pulled up by the roots; and almost all the corn in the country was destroyed. Yet history does not say that any lives were lost; but the damage was so great all over the island, that it would have been ruined, if the assembly had not presently met, and suspended the suing for any debt, for a certain time; for otherwise all the insolvent debtors would have been obliged to desert the island, and the rest would not have been able to keep the Negroes in subjection, as they had been mutinous for some time before. The assembly likewise passed, and the governor consented to an act in favour of those who had paid the duty of four and an half upon any goods entered for exportation, and lost in the hurricane, by allowing a free entry for an equal quantity of goods, without paying the said duty.

However, it was some years before the colony could recover, as the planters were obliged to take many of their hands from their plantations, in order to employ them in rebuilding their houses, windmills, sugar-houses, &c. And as their governors, from that time to the revolution, continued, by orders from court, and for their own interest too, to be extremely vigilant in seizing and condemning every ship that could be called an interloper, this continued the price of Negroes so high, that it very much prevented the encrease of our sugar plantations in Barbadoes and every one of our sugar islands; yet so difficult



difficult our planters found it to carry on their sugar works by any other way than Negroe slaves, that the number of them encreased, especially as they begun to be employed in many sorts of mechanical employments, and all sorts of domestick business, which of course diminished the number of white men in the island, so that in 1687, the Negroes began again to form hopes of making themselves masters of the island, for which purpose they entered into a conspiracy, to assassinate in one night all the white men in the island; but the plot was discovered just before the time of execution, many of the poor wretches tortured, and about 20 of them put to the most cruel sorts of death.

This conspiracy produced a very long act for the regulation and government of Negroes, but no provision was thereby made for preventing the employing of Negroes in any domestick business, or in any mechanical trade that might be exercised within doors; or for obliging every master to have a certain number of white servants, in proportion to the number of Negroes that belonged to him; both which were now become still more necessary for diminishing the number of Negroes and encreasing the number of white men in this island. Such regulations would, indeed, be necessary in every one of our colonies, as it is upon the number of white men, that their military strength, either for offence or defence, chiefly if not solely depends. But it cannot be expected, that any such law will be passed by an assembly or parliament consisting chiefly of planters, or that when passed, it will be duly carried into execution by a governor, who depends upon them for any free gift or addition to his salary, which is now the practice of most of our colonies, and was begun in Barbadoes in 1668, when the assembly made a present of 1000*l.* to Edwin Stede, Esq; their then lieutenant governor.

The British legislature should therefore interpose, and by such a general law provide for the security and due administration of government, with respect to every one of our colonies; and with respect to our sugar islands, it would tend very much to the encrease of their strength, if our Foundling-hospital were empowered to send as many of their children thither, as the inhabitants of those islands would engage to send thither and provide for, upon condition of such children being bound to serve them till the age of 21 or 25; for if children were sent thither at the age of three or four years, they would have a better chance for living, than grown

persons, and, as I have before observed, would be so inured to the climate, that they would be fit for any labour by the time they came to be of the age of 17 or 18, which, in a few years, would make white servants so plenty and so useful, that there would be very little occasion for Negroes in any sort of business either without doors or within.

That this would add greatly to the military strength of all our sugar islands every man must grant, and every humane man will allow, that the residing in those islands would be much more agreeable than it can be at present; but servants, when sent thither by contract or indenture at full age, have always been found so unfit for labour in that hot climate, that the planters found themselves under a necessity of purchasing Negroes notwithstanding the high price put upon them by our African company, which continued to be favoured and protected in their monopoly by the duke of York, afterwards king James II. as long as he had any power; and this perhaps was one of the causes why the people of Barbadoes shewed no such steady loyalty to him, as they had shewn to his father Charles I. or to his brother Charles II. for, at the revolution, both governor and people presently submitted to the new government established here, tho' they would then have met with a powerful support from France, had they behaved as they did upon the death of Charles I.

[To be continued in our next.]

*An Instance of the Electrical Virtue in the Cure of a Palsy. By Mr. Patrick Brydone. From the Philosophical Transactions. Vol. L. Part I.\**

Elizabeth Foster, aged 33, in poor circumstances, unmarried, about 15 years ago was seized with a violent nervous fever, accompanied with an asthma, and was so ill, that her life was despaired of. She recovered, however, from the violence of her distemper, but the sad effects of it remained. For, from this time, she continued in a weakly uncertain state of health, till the month of July, 1755, when she was again taken ill of the same kind of fever; and after it went off she was troubled with worse nervous symptoms than ever, ending at last in a paralytick disorder, which sometimes affected the arm, sometimes the leg, of the left side; in such a manner as that these parts, tho' deprived of all motion for the time, yet still retained their sensibility. In this condition she remained till the spring 1756, when unexpectedly she



she grew much better, but not so far as to get quite rid of her paralytick complaints; which, in cold weather, seldom failed to manifest themselves by a numbness, trembling, sensation of cold, and a loss of motion in the left side.

This paralytick tendency made her apprehensive of a more violent attack; which accordingly soon happened: For, about the end of August, in the same year, her symptoms gradually increased, and, in a very short time, she lost all motion and sensation in her left side. In this state she continued throughout last winter with the addition of some new complaints; for now her head shook constantly; her tongue faltered so much, when she attempted to speak, that she could not articulate a word; her left eye grew so dim, that she could not distinguish colours with it; and she was often seized with such an universal coldness and insensibility, that those who saw her at such times scarce knew whether she was dead or alive.

Whilst the woman was in this miserable condition, observing that she had some intermissions, during which she could converse and use her right leg and arm, in one of those intervals I proposed trying to relieve her by the power of electricity. With this view, I got her supported in such a manner as to receive the shocks standing, holding the phial in her right hand, whilst the left was made to touch the gun-barrel. After receiving several very severe shocks, she found herself in better spirits than usual; said she felt a heat, and a pricking pain, in her left thigh and leg, which gradually spread over all that side; and, after undergoing the operation for a few minutes longer, she cried out, with great joy, that she felt her foot on the ground.

The electrical machine producing such extraordinary effects, the action was continued; and that day the woman patiently submitted to receive above 200 shocks from it. The consequence was, that the shaking of her head gradually decreased, till it entirely ceased; that she was able, at last, to stand without any support; and, on leaving the room, quite forgot one of her crutches, and walked to the kitchen with very little assistance from the other. That night she continued to sleep well, and slept better than she had done for several months before; only about midnight she was seized with a faintness, and took notice of a strong sulphureous taste in her mouth; but both faintness and that taste went off, upon drinking a little water. Next day, being

electrified as before, her strength sensibly increased during the operation, and when that was over she walked easily with a stick, and could lift several pounds weight with her left hand, which had been so long paralytick before. The experiment

was repeated on the third day; by which time she had received, in all, upwards of 600 severe shocks. She then telling us that she had as much power in the side that had been affected as in the other, we believed it unnecessary to proceed farther, as the electricity had already, to all appearance, produced a compleat cure. And indeed the patient continued to be well till the Sunday following, viz. about three days after the last operation; but upon going that day to church, she probably caught cold; for, on Monday, she complained of a numbness in her left hand and foot; but, upon being again electrified, every symptom vanished, and she has been perfectly well ever since.

Coldingham,

PATRICK BRYDONE.

Nov. 1757.

That the above is a true and exact account of my case, and of the late wonderful cure wrought on me, is attested by

ELIZABETH FOSTER.

I was eye witness to the electrical experiments made by my son on Elizabeth Foster, and saw with pleasure their happy effects. By the blessing of God accompanying them, from a weak, miserable, and at sometimes almost an insensible state, she was, in a very short time, restored to health and strength; of which the above is in every respect a true account.

ROBERT BRYDONE,

Minister of Coldingham.

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Whytt to Dr. Pringle, relating to this Account. Dated Edinburgh, Dec. 1, 1757.*

SOME days ago I had transmitted to me Mr. Brydone's account (inclosed) of the success of the electrical shocks in a paralytick patient, attested by the patient herself, and by Mr. Brydone's father, who is minister at Coldingham, in the shire of Berwick. At the same time I had a letter from the Rev. Mr. Allan, minister of Eymouth (in the neighbourhood) informing me, that he had examined the patient particularly, and found Mr. Brydone's account to be perfectly true. He further informs me, that he never observed the electrical shock so strong from any machine, as from Mr. Brydone's. It seems, that gentleman has not only applied himself to the study of natural philosophy, but also of medicine.

ROBERT WHYTT.

An



*An Instance of the Gut Ileum, cut thro' by a Knife, successfully treated by Mr. Peter Travers, Surgeon, at Lisbon. Communicated by John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. From the same.*

Lisbon, Aug. 3, 1756.

**A**NTONIA José da Costa, one of the king's messengers, was attacked by two men, and, after receiving two blows on the head, was stabbed with a knife in the right hypogastrick region, about three fingers breadth above the os pubis; the external wound being larger, as the knife was drawn obliquely towards the navel, and might be an inch and half in length, the perforation thro' the peritonæum about three quarters of an inch; the intestine ileum hanging out about ten or twelve inches, and quite pierced thro', the wound in the gut being large enough to admit my fore finger. After clearing the grumous blood with warm water and Hungary water, the uninterrupted suture was made on both perforations; then dilating the common integuments of the belly, the intestine was reduced, leaving the ends of the two threads at the superficies of the wound; and the external incision was sewed up by the interrupted suture, and common dressings of lint and bandage applied. A clyster was given him immediately after the above operation, of oil of olives, the yolk of an egg, and warm water.

4th. This day I found he had passed in the most excruciating pains, attended with continual vomitings: His fever very high, pulse full and irregular: He was bled ten ounces this morning, and the like quantity this evening. The clysters were continued thrice a day, with a decoction of wormwood and camomile instead of the warm water, and an anodyne mixture of mint-water, liquid laudanum, and sugar, to be taken occasionally; also three ounces of syrup of rhubarb, with an ounce of the fresh-drawn oil of sweet almonds, to be taken, a common spoonful, every two hours.

5th. The bleedings were continued twice this day, three ounces each time, and the clysters were administered as yesterday. His pulse and fever very high; he vomited some excrements; and towards night complained of a singultus.

6th. His bleedings and clysters were continued as before. Finding his singultus and vomiting so very troublesome, I ordered him Dr. Huxham's tincture of the bark; which was taken, a tea-spoonful, six times a day, in a little mint-water; which indeed greatly relieved him: His

Aug. singultus and vomiting became less frequent.

7th. I found his skin moist, and pulse softened. I remained with him about an hour, and found a plentiful perspiration throughout the body; on which I omitted his bleedings: The clysters were continued; and towards night he had a proper discharge by stool, very foetid, and inspissated.

8th. I found, for the first time, he had slept last night, and seemed much in spirits: The symptomatick fever something lessened; and he had purged last night, and this day, eight times.

9th. He had five stools; his nausea much abated; and a gentle diaphoresis continued.

10th. The singultus ceased; his vomiting very little; his pulse low, accelerated, and thread-like in its stroke; his purging violent; and he greatly complained of a most acute pain of the wounded parts. A paper of the following absorbent powders was given him every three hours in rice-water. Crab-eyes and red coral prepared, of each one drachm, crude opium two grains: These were made for three doses, and given as above.

11th. He slept well, less pain, pulse more equal, his diarrhœa much the same.

12th. The threads, with which I had made the future of the intestine, came out of themselves: The wound well-conditioned, fever very little, his diarrhœa rather increased. He sent for me in the evening, being much alarmed, as he thought some liquids he had taken to have passed thro' the wounded parts.

13th. Yesterday he complained of great pains in his belly: The discharge from his wound was laudable matter, and in good quantity.

14th. He rested well, and was feelingly well beyond expectation. His diarrhœa still continuing troublesome, he took the hartshorn decoction, with an addition of diascordium.

15th. I cut off the threads of the external wound, and continued dressings digestive in the common method.

16th. He grew visibly better each day after; and, on Sept. 7, I discharged him from any further attendance, his wound being entirely healed over, and he is, in all respects, very well, free from pain, any inconvenience from the wound. He was kept seven and twenty days on chicken broth, and never admitted to use any solids during that time: Afterwards he indulged with young chickens, &c.



*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Wall, to the Rev. Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter, concerning the good Effects of Malverne Waters, in Worcestershire. From the same.*

A POOR woman, formerly a patient in our Infirmary for a fistulous ulcer in the hip, and another in the groin, which penetrated the abdomen, has received her cure there, tho' she was reduced to so great a degree, as to be thought incurable, and sent into the country on a milk-diet, &c. as the last resource. The discharge from the fores was prodigiously great, and so offensive, that she could hardly be borne in a room. The water took off the ill smell almost instantly; the discharge soon lessened, and grew thick and well-conditioned; her hectic symptoms went off in proportion; and, by continuing the use of water for five or six months, she is cured.

A woman with a phagedenick ulcer in the cheek, throat, and nose, from an exena in the hollow of the cheek-bone, received great relief this year, in five or six weeks time; the external ulcer, which had almost destroyed the whole cheek, being healed in that time, and the other parts much amended. Her affairs would not permit her a longer continuance at the well; but she continues the use of the water at home, and finds great relief from there. I hope another season will complete the cure.

Mr. Parry, of Clent, had his skin cleared, and perfectly healed, in five weeks; tho', when he came to the well, he was covered with an elephantiasis; for which he had tried most of the purging waters, and sea-water, under the direction of Dr. Russell, without effect. So bad was he, that he could not move a limb but the skin cracked, and oozed out filthy sanies; and he left the mark of his body every night in his bed. The waters have also had another very surprising effect on him: For they have been Helicon, and converted him into a poet; he having written a poem on the occasion, which he shewed to lord Foley and Dr. Dalton.

I know a lady, who, we had great reason to fear, had an internal cancer, who lately received great advantage from the use of these waters, after other things had been tried unsuccessfully."

*Mischief arising from the Boldness of Quacks, who can be supposed to understand nothing of the Animal OEconomy,*

or the Materia Medica, ought so much to be guarded against, that from the same Volume, we shall give our Readers a Caveat; being a remarkable Case of the Efficacy of the Bark in a Mortification. In a Letter to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. from Mr. Richard Grindall, Surgeon to the London-Hospital.

Austin-Friars, Dec. 7, 1757.

S I R,

THE following case being very singular has induced me to lay it before the Royal Society, and beg the favour to do it thro' your means. Altho' numerous instances are related in the records of medicine, of the great danger in interrupting nature in her operations, there is not one (so far as I know) in which more violent and extraordinary effects have been produced, than in the following.

It may happen also, that this instance may be of service in ascertaining the virtue of the medicine in intermittents, when in the hands of men of judgment.

On the 28th of June, 1757, Mary Alexander, aged 31 years, of the parish of Whitechapel, was brought into the London-Hospital, having a mortification in both hands, which reached about an inch and half above the wrists. All her toes, and about an inch of one foot beyond the last joint, were mortified; her nose was also entirely destroyed by a mortification; and all these happened at the same time. Upon enquiry into the cause of this misfortune, I found, that, on Monday the 30th of May, she was seized with a quotidian ague, which usually began about three of the clock in the afternoon, and lasted near two hours; which was succeeded by a hot fit, and then a violent sweat. And in this manner she was afflicted for seven days without any material alteration; when, being informed by a neighbour, of a person, who had an infallible remedy for the cure of an ague, she applied to him. He brought her two phials, containing about an ounce and half each, of a pale yellowish liquor; one of which he directed her to take directly, promising, that she should have no return of the fit of consequence; and that, if she had any small return, the second bottle should cure her effectually. In consequence of which, she took one dose, which was at the time the cold fit had been on about a quarter of an hour: She had no sooner swallowed it, but, as she says, her stomach was on fire, and felt as if she had swallowed the strongest dram possible. The cold fit left her instantly;



instantly; but she was immediately seized with so violent a fever, as to make her burn, and be extremely thirsty, all the following night; much more so than ever she had been before, till the next morning, when a sweat a little relieved her from the violent heat. When she rose in the morning, she was much troubled with a great itching in the hands, feet, and nose; and soon after all those parts began to feel numbed, or, as she describes it, as if her hands and feet were asleep; which she took but little notice of, till the evening of that day, when she found the nails of both hands and feet were turning black, and, at the same time, feeling great pain in both, as also in her nose, and that they appeared of a darkish red colour, like the skin in cold weather. Upon which, at nine o'clock that night, she sent for an apothecary, from whom, I have since been informed, the person before-mentioned had bought the medicine, which he gave her. The apothecary was not at home; his journeyman went, and finding the woman had a difficulty of breathing, ordered her a mixture with sperma ceti and ammoniacum to be taken occasionally. The apothecary did not see her himself till the 16th of June, when, finding her in a very bad condition, that her hands, and feet, and nose, were entirely black, and had many vesicles, or small bladders, upon them, filled with a blackish bloody water; he opened them, and let out the fluid, and dressed them with yellow basilicon; and in this manner continued treating her till the 20th of the same month, when, finding no material alteration for the better, he ordered her a brownish mixture, of which she was to take four spoonfuls every four hours; which, he informed me, was a decoction of the bark; and says, on taking this, she was better, as the mortification seemed inclined to stop. But as it was a bad case, he advised the woman to be carried to an hospital: And in this condition she was brought in, when she was immediately put into a course of the bark, taking a drachm of the powder every four hours; and in 48 hours taking it there was a perfect separation of all the mortified parts. She was then ordered to take it only three times in 24 hours; and pursuing this method for eight days, there was a very good digestion from the parts above the mortification.

The mortified part became now so offensive, that the poor woman pressed me much to take off her hands, assuring me she would go thro' the operation with

good courage, being very desirous to live, tho' in this miserable condition.

On the 12th of July I took off both her hands: I had very little more to do, than saw the bones, nature having stopped the bleeding, when she stopped the mortification. In a day or two after, I took off all the toes from both feet, and now discontinued the bark, the parts appearing in a healthy and healing condition; which went on so for five weeks, when, on a sudden, the parts began to look livid, her stomach failed her, and she was feverish; but, upon taking an ounce of the bark, in 36 hours her sores began again to look well. She was not suffered to leave off the bark so soon this time, but continued taking it twice a day for a month. She is now almost well: That part of her face, from whence the nose mortified, was healed in seven weeks; the stumps of both arms are entirely healed; and both feet are well, only waiting for one piece of bone scaling off, which, I believe, will be in a very short time, and she is now in good health.

The person, who gave her this medicine, is a barber and peruke maker at Bow. I applied to him several times, to inform me what it was he had given her. The affair was talked of so much in his neighbourhood, and the man threatened by the woman's husband, that for a long time I could not get him to tell me, till I told him, I had been informed where he bought the medicines, and the time of the day that he had them, corresponding with the time of his giving them to the woman, and that I knew it was tincture of myrrh, he at last told me, that he had frequently given the above quantity of an ounce and half of it in an ague; that it had never done any harm, and hardly ever failed to cure. Upon which information, I carried some tincture of myrrh to the woman, who tasted it, and is well assured it is the same liquor the barber gave her in her ague fit.

I am, with respect,

Your obliged, and

humble servant,

RICHARD GRINDALL

*GOLD discovered in CORNWALL*  
From BORLASE's Natural History of that County. (See p. 347.)

"IN 1753, some persons of the parish of St. Stephen's Branel, streaming for tin in the parish of Creed, near the borough of Granpont; and, perceiving some grains of a yellow colour, very small, but yet so heavy as to resist the water



water, culled out some of the largest grains, and carried the tin to a melting-house near Truro. The gold was in such plenty in this tin, that the melter, Mr. Walter Roswarne, taking the gold at first for mundic or copper, blamed them for bringing it for sale, without having first burnt it; but upon assaying the ore, found it to make a very great produce, and exceedingly fine metal: The tanners then took out of their pockets several pieces of pure gold, and one stone as large as a walnut, with a pure vein of gold in the middle of the stone, about the bigness of a goose-quill; the clear bits of gold, and that in the stone, were then assayed, and produced just an ounce of pure gold. The tanners became afterwards more attentive to what was mixed with this stream-tin; and, at several times, are supposed to have sold somewhat considerable. This piece of good fortune not remaining any long time a secret, the tanners in the adjacent parishes of St. Stephen's Branel, St. Eue, and St. Meuan, followed their example, and have rather had better success this way. At Luny, in the parish of St. Eue, James Gaved, a streamer there, found native gold immersed in the body of a blue sandy flat. He has also seen gold (as he says) *kerned* about spar; that is, fixed and concreted on the quartz; but it is very rare to find it thus incorporated. Mr. Roswarne above-mentioned suspects, as he informs me, that there is gold, more or less, in all stream-tin in the county, having seen it in tin brought from St. Eue, Creed, St. Stephen's, St. Meuan, Probus, Kenwyn, and many other parishes. He has now by him one piece of pure gold, brought him by the forementioned persons, which weighs to the value of twenty-seven shillings, another that weighs in value seventeen shillings. He has seen two or three bits from Probus which weighed about fifteen shillings, intermixed with *white spar*, or quartz. I have one which weighs half a guinea; but the largest piece found in Cornwall, which has reached my notice, is that in the possession of William Lemon, Esq; of Carclew, which weighs, in gold coin, three pounds three shillings, or fifteen penny-weights and sixteen grains, brought in the latter end of September, 1756. On each side it has a light brown, fatty H substance, which is the only impurity it is mixed with. It was found in the parish of Creed, near the borough of Granpont. That gold lies sometimes so intermixed with tin was not unknown to the ancients. Pliny (lib. xxxv. ch. 16.) gives us a plain August, 1758.

account of these metals being found together, in the same manner as we find them now in Cornwall, the tin in *calculi* (that is, smooth, pebbly ore) of the same gravity as the ore of gold, and separated by sifting. *Separantur canistris*, says he, (not *caminis*, as in some editions) that is, by baskets of the same nature and use as our sences. Besides this detached gold, gold is also immured, if I may say so, in tin; the tin-chrystals have not only *flammulae* or sparks, but also streaks of gold; gold has the same appearance sometimes in foreign parts. At Wunsiedel, in the margraviate of Baireuth in Germany, tin grains of various colours, holding particles (*flammulae*) of native gold, are not uncommon.

This late discovery of gold in Cornwall is therefore neither without former precedents, nor at present of any great importance; it is in its infancy, though known one thousand seven hundred years since; and, if pursued, will at least gain my countrymen the credit of industry, if it should not produce the profit which industry deserves. Some circumstances in this discovery, however, may well claim our farther attention. First, this gold, found in the parishes above-mentioned, is always intermixed with grains of tin-ore, which, by their roundness and smoothness, shew that they have been washed down from the neighbouring hills. Is it not likely then that the same hills contain gold as well as tin, each in their mineral state? For native gold fixed in the stone, and veining it, as well as in separate grains, is now found in Cornwall; and native metal is but the accidental defecation of the ore by subterraneous *menstrua*. In America gold is found in veins as other metals are found here with us; and it is most likely that the gold dust found in Africa and Asia, in the sands of brooks and rivers, all comes from the veins in the hills adjacent, tho' not worked by the ignorant Moors and Indians. Should not therefore all uncommon ores near these places be well examined, not only by washing, but by the more certain criterions of quicksilver, fire, and the hydrostatics balance? Our streamers know indeed native gold, but gold is not always apparent to the eye; sometimes it is found in brooks, as in Larecaja in American Spain, in colour and shape like small-shot (the ore being smoothed and rounded by the agitation of water as our tin grains;) of these they melt away their outward coat, and then the granules are of a red colour: Sometimes gold is found in the clefts



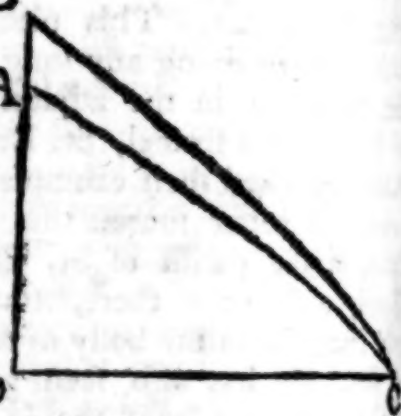
clefs of rocks, of a grey colour on the outside like unto lead: Sometimes the ore of gold well powdered must be tried and collected by quicksilver, or great loss will ensue, and the gold be washed away. Again, gold is often found and mixed, incorporated with other metals, with copper often, with silver still oftener, and sometimes inserted in tin crystals, but mostly bedded in diverse sorts of stones, and sometimes to the depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms.

It may be worth while, therefore, for people to acquaint themselves with these different appearances of this most precious metal; and since we are convinced by

these late discoveries, that we have more gold in Cornwall than was ever formerly imagined, it may reasonably be suspected, that in our copper or tin, in the state of ore, and for want of a proper commixture of quicksilver, a great deal more escapes us than we collect. Lastly, in working the mines of those hills in St. Stephen's, St. Meuan, and St. Eue, for which there is such apparent encouragement, careful and intelligent persons should be appointed to superintend the bottoms; besides the brooks and rivers, which run from those hills, might probably pay well for searching.

*A SOLUTION to Mr. SIMS'S QUESTION in our Magazine for April, p. 489. By PHILOMATHES, of Hull.*

LET A and B represent the two ports sailed from, and C the place of meeting. Then per question;  $AB = 90$ ,  $AD = 480 = b$ ,  $BD = 570 = c$ , and  $BC - AC = 40$  m.  $x = AC$ ,  $x + d = BC$ ,  $y = CD$ . Then by Euclid 47, B. i.  $d^2 + 2dx + x^2 - C^2 = Y^2$ ; and  $x^2 - b^2 = Y^2$ ; whence,  $x = \frac{C^2 - b^2 - d^2}{2d} = 1161,250 = AC$ , and  $x + d = 1201,250 = BC$ , and  $Y = \sqrt{x^2 - b^2} = 1057,403 = CD$ . And thence, by trigonometry,  $\angle CAD = 65^\circ 35'$ , and  $\angle CBD = 61^\circ 40'$ , the courses required from the south.



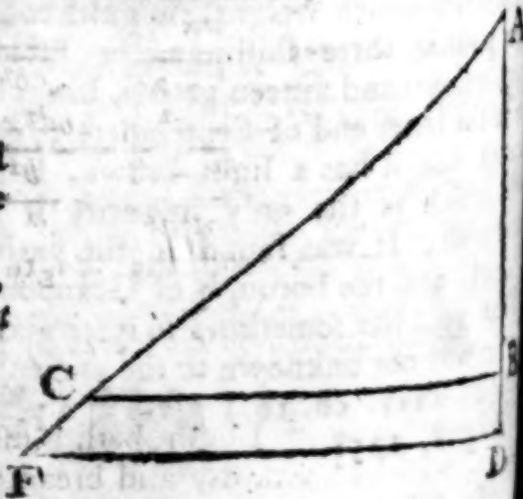
*A SOLUTION to Mr. DAWSON'S QUESTION in our Magazine, p. 489. By the same.*

LET A represent the port sailed from, and C the port arrived at.

$\begin{array}{r} 90^\circ 00' \\ \text{Lat. } 58^\circ 07' \text{ N.} \\ \hline 2 \quad 31 \quad 53 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \text{ co. lat. } 15^\circ 56' 30'' \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 90^\circ 00' \\ \text{Lat. } 38^\circ 12' \text{ S.} \\ \hline 2 \quad 128 \quad 12 \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \text{ co. lat. } 64^\circ 06' \end{array}$
$\text{Tang. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 64^\circ 06' \\ 15^\circ 56' 30'' \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10,3137447 \\ 9,4558249 \end{array} \right\}$	$9,8984896$
$\text{Tang. } 56^\circ 15'$	$\left. \begin{array}{r} 0,8579198 \\ 3,9334460 \\ 10,1751074 \end{array} \right\} \text{ad}$
$\text{Difference of longitude } 10163$	$= 40070430$

Then by plain sailing  $AC = 10402$ , and  $BC = 8648,9$ ; for the distance and departure required.

*This was also answered, with some difference, by E. Lammiman, of Mr. Hudson's school, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.*





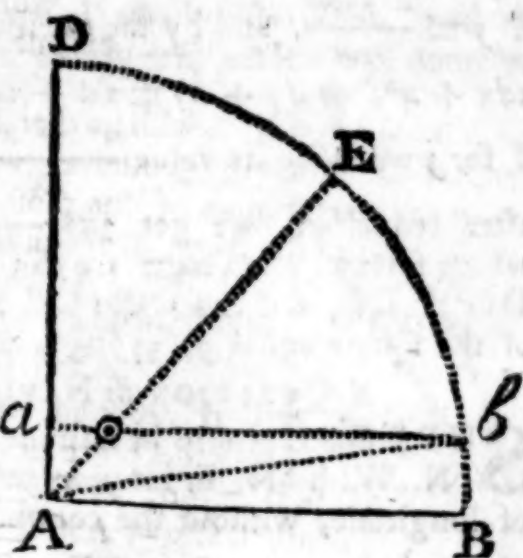
A SOLUTION to a QUESTION proposed by Mr. STONE in our Magazine for June, 1757, p. 272.

**Construction.** Draw the quadrant ADB with the radius  $AD = AB = 40$ , the given length of the ladder. Draw  $ab$ , parallel to  $AB$ , at the distance of 6 feet 10 inches, the given height of the man's hands when in action. Divide the arch  $bD$  into two equal parts in  $E$ , and draw  $EA$ , which will represent the ladder in the required position  $\odot$  the point the man's hands will be at that time; and  $BAE$  the angle made with the horizon.

**Calculation.** The figure drawn as before. Draw  $Ab$  will form the right-angled triangle  $BAb$ , in which is given  $AB = 40$  feet, and  $Bb = 6$  feet 10 inches, to find the angle  $BAb$ , as  $AB : R :: Bb : \text{tang.} < BAb = 9^\circ 41' 40''$ , which, if taken from  $90^\circ$ , leaves  $80^\circ 18' 20''$ , the half of which is  $40^\circ 9' 10''$ , which, if set from  $b$ , will reach to  $E$ , and gives the position of the ladder; and the angle  $EAb$   $40^\circ 9' 10'' +$  the angle  $BAb$   $9^\circ 41' 40''$ , gives  $49^\circ 50' 50''$  the angle  $BAE$  required; and lastly, as the  $S < A \odot a : aA :: R : A \odot = 8$  feet 11 inches  $\frac{28}{10000}$  the point the operator's hands will touch when he sustains the greatest weight.

May 29, 1758.

Scalarum Gestator.



A SOLUTION to Mr. DAWSON's second QUESTION in our Magazine for April, p. 489.  
By PHILOMATHES, of Hull.

LET  $x = CI$ , and  $y = IF = EI$ ; then  $x : y :: 2y :$

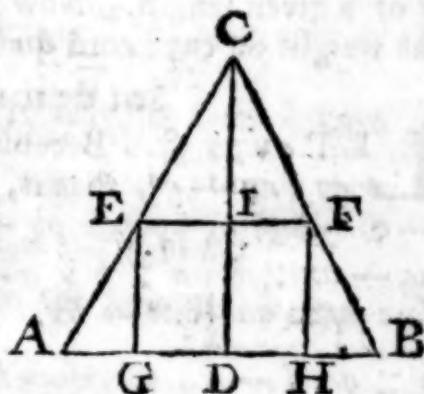
$\frac{4y^2}{x} = HB = AG$ , therefore  $\frac{4y^3}{x} + xy + 4y^2 =$   
area of the triangle; and  $4y^2 =$  area of the square.

Whence per question  $\frac{4y^3}{x} + xy = 84$ , and  $\frac{4y^2}{x} + xy =$

18; and thence by reduction,  $5y^3 - 36y^2 + 156y =$   
378, hence  $y = 3,76$  and  $2y = 7,52 = EF = GH$  :

$x = \frac{2y^2}{9 - 2y} = 19,10 = CI$ . Consequently  $CD = 26,62$ ,

and  $AB = 10,48$ .



A QUESTION. By the same.

HAVING a desire to know the depth of a remarkable well, I let a large stone fall into it, and observed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  seconds of time, from the stone's leaving my hand, to the return of the sound (made by the stone striking the water at the bottom) to my ear; required the depth of the well?

QUESTION III. in our Magazine for April, p. 189. answered by Master Stephen West, of Mr. Hudson's School, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.

PUT  $a = DE = 30 - 10 = 20$ ,  $d = CG = 18 -$

$10 = 8$ ,  $b = BA = GE = 70$ , and  $x = GF$

then per 47 Eu. 1.  $\sqrt{d^2 + x^2} = CF$  also  $(\sqrt{FE^2 + DE^2})$

$\sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2} = FD$ ; therefore  $\sqrt{d^2 + x^2}$

$+ \sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2} = CF + FD$  a maximum by the

question, in fluxions  $\frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{d^2 + x^2}} - \frac{bx\dot{x} - x\dot{x}b}{\sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2}}$

$= 0$ , whence  $a^2x^2 - d^2x^2 + 2bd^2x = b^2d^2$ , which

solved, gives  $x = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - d^2}{a^2d^2} + \frac{b^2d^2}{a^2 - d^2}} - \frac{b^2d^2}{a^2 - d^2}$

$= 10$  :  $FE = 50$ , and the length of the rope =  $B$

$75.3922$  feet.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Charles Wilkinson, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire.

A new QUESTION. By the same.

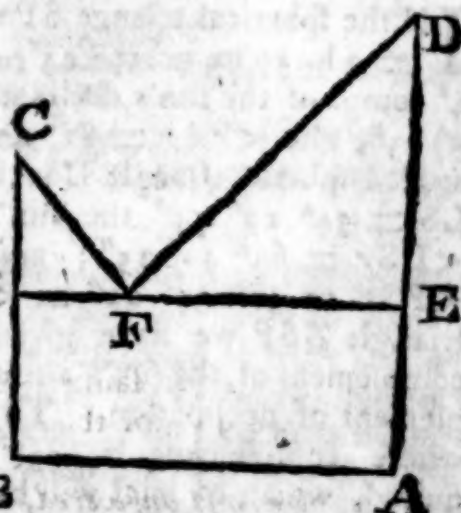
A Gentleman in Louth hath a fish pond in the form of a parallelogram, whose

length is 14 yards, and breadth 8, has agreed with a labourer for 4l. to cut

it to the form of an ellipsis, but the labourer being unskilled in the mathematicks, de-

sireth to know the length he must make the diameters, so as to have the least work

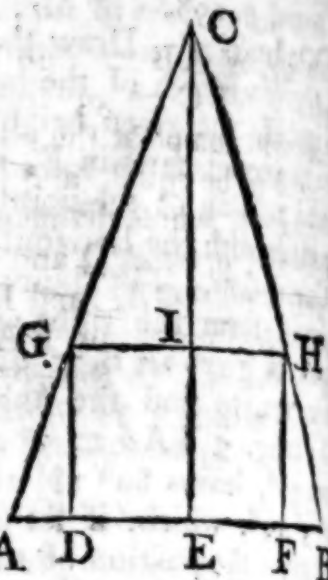
possible, and what the price comes to per superficial yard?





QUESTION IV. p. 189. answered by Master STEPHEN WEST.

PUT  $d = 9$  and  $a = 84$   $x = \frac{AB - DF}{2}$  and  $y =$   
 $CE$ , then  $d + x = AB$ ,  $d - x = DF = DG$ , &c.  
 and  $y + x - d = CI$ , and per similar triangles  $y + x$   
 $= d : d - x :: y : d + x$ , therefore  $dy + dx = d^2 +$   
 $xy + x^2 - dx = dy - xy$ ; whence  $x^2 - 2xy = d^2$   
 $\therefore y = \frac{d^2 - x^2}{2x}$ , and by the question  $\frac{dy + xy}{2} = a + d^2 -$   
 $2dx + x^2$ , or  $dy + xy = 2a + 2d^2 - 4dx + 2x^2$ ; now  
 if for  $y$  we write its value  $\frac{d^2 - x^2}{2x}$  in the last equation  
 after reduction, we get  $3x^3 - 63x^2 + 579x = 729$ ,  
 which solved, gives  $x = 1.476$ ; whence  $AB = 10.576$   
 $DG = DF$ , &c.  $= 7.589$   $CE = 26.701$ , and the area  
 of the square equal  $57.517056$ , and triangles  $141.194.888$ .



A QUESTION in NAVIGATION, &amp;c. By EDWARD LAMMIMAN.

SUPPOSE a ship in latitude of  $26^\circ 12'$  north, is bound to a port which bears  
 N. W. by N. in latitude  $30^\circ 12'$ : Query the distance, departure, and difference  
 of longitude, without the common method, or log. tangents?

QUESTION, by C. WILKINSON, of Spalding.

SUPPOSING a frustum of a cone, of given weight and magnitude, to be sus-  
 pended at its extremities by two cords fixed to an horizontal plane, one of which  
 is of a given length. Now it is required to determine the length of the other, so that  
 the weight on each cord shall be equal?

SOLUTION of a QUESTION in our last Vol. p. 403.

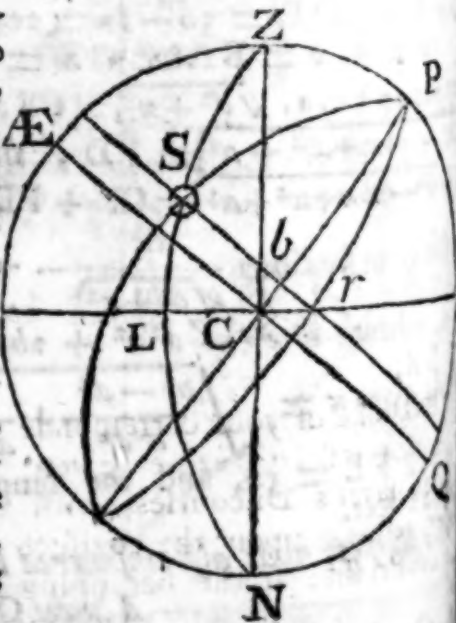
LET  $ax = qq$ . Because  $pp : qq :: pp - aa : aa - qq$ , therefore  $pp : pp - aa ::$   
 $qq : aa - qq$ , that is, as  $ax : aa - ax :: x : a - x$ ; therefore  $pp : aa :: x : a$   
 $- a$ . Again, because  $pq - aa : aa - qq :: b : a$ , and  $qq = ax$ , therefore  $pq - aa :$   
 $aa - ax :: b : a :: b \times a - x : a \times a - x$ ; therefore  $pq - aa = ab - bx$ ; there-  
 fore  $pq = aa + ab - bx$ . Let  $aa + ab = bd$ , therefore  $pq = bd - bx$ , therefore  $b :$   
 $p :: q : d - x$ , therefore  $b^2 : p^2 :: d^2 : d - x :: ax : d - x$ , therefore  $d - x : p^2$   
 $:: ax : b^2$ . Let  $b^2 = ac$ , and  $a^2 = cg$ , therefore  $d - x : p^2 :: ax : ac :: x : c$   
 $xx : cx$ ; but  $p^2 : cg :: x : 2x - a :: cx : c \times 2x - a$ ; therefore  $d - x : cg :: x :$   
 $c \times 2x - a$ ; therefore  $d - x : xx :: cg : c \times 2x - a :: g : 2x - a$ ; therefore  
 $\frac{d - x}{2} \times 2x - a = gxx$ ; but  $g = \frac{d - a}{a}$ ; therefore  $\frac{d - x}{2} \times 2x - a = \frac{d - a}{a} x^2$

The value of  $x$  being determined, the values of  $p$  and  $q$  will likewise be given.

ANSWER to QUESTION II. p. 298. By BARTONIENSIS.

IN the spherical triangle  $SPr$  there is given  $\angle SPr$   
 $= 3$  h.  $59$  m.  $= 59^\circ 45'$ , also  $SP = Pr = 77^\circ$   
 $4'$  comp. of the sun's declination to find  $Sr = 58^\circ$   
 $5' 15''$ , also  $\angle PSr = 82^\circ 40' 15''$ ; then in right  
 angled spheric triangle  $LSr$  there is given  $Sr$ , and  
 $LS = 34^\circ 29' 54''$  the sun's altitude. To find  
 $\angle LSr = 64^\circ 40' 25''$ ; and  $180^\circ - \angle LSr -$   
 $\angle PSr = 32^\circ 39' 20'' = \angle ZSP$ . Now in the  
 triangle  $ZSP$  we have given  $\angle ZSP$ , and  $ZS =$   
 complement of the sun's altitude; also  $PS =$  com-  
 plement of declination: To find  $ZP = 36^\circ 35'$ ,  
 whose complement  $= 53^\circ 25'$  the latitude re-  
 quired, which by trial will be found to answer the  
 conditions of the question as near as can be desired.

It was also answered by Mr. T. Cunningham, a  
 student of the Middle Temple.



A new QUESTION. By the same.

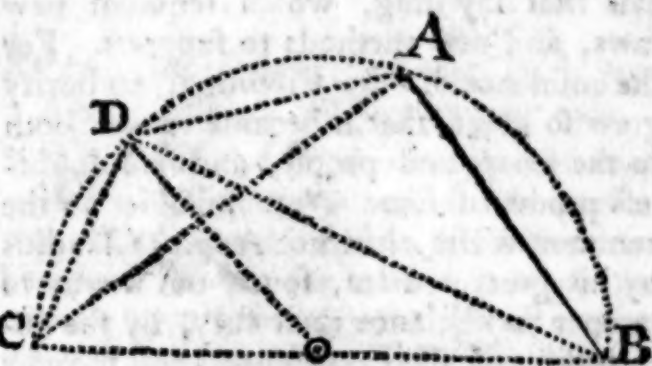
GIVEN in a plain triangle the sum of the two sides  $= 112$ ; the difference of  
 segments of the base  $= 16$ ; and the area  $= 1344$ : Query the sides?



A SOLUTION to Mr. LANGLEY's Question in Surveying, proposed in our Magazine for June, p. 298. By Mr. Abraham Stone, Land Surveyor, of Chelham, in Bucks.

**D**RAW  $AB = 5.00$  chains, and upon  $A$  raise the perpendicular  $AC$ ; make the  $\angle ABC = 53^\circ 20'$  the complement of the given  $\angle ACB$ , and draw  $BC$ , which will compleat the right angled triangle  $ABC$ . As the  $\angle ACB$  and  $ADB$  are required to be equal, and the side  $CD$  a maximum, the trapezium must be inscribed in a semicircle, whose diameter will be the longest side  $BC$ , from  $A$  to  $D$  set off the radius  $OB$ , and draw  $AD$  and  $DB$ , then will  $AD$  be equal one of the sides, and the  $\angle ADB = \angle ACB$ , and  $DC$  the fourth side when a maximum, which will compleat the required trapezium  $BADC$ .

Calculation. In the  $\triangle ABC$  is given the  $\angle$  and base  $BA$  to find the perpendicular and hypotenuse, as  $S \angle ACB : BA :: \text{rad.} : BC = 8$  chains,  $37\frac{3}{10}$  links,  $S \angle ABC : AC = 6$  chains,  $71\frac{6}{10}$  links, the side  $AD = OB$  per construction, draw  $DO$ , which will form the  $\triangle ODC$ , in which is given all the  $\angle$ , and the side  $OC$  to find  $DC$ , as  $S \angle ODC : OC :: S \angle DOC : DC = 3$  chains,  $31\frac{6}{10}$  links, when the great-



est possible. To find the area as  $\text{rad.} : S \angle ACD :: \frac{CD \times CA}{2} = 0.55676 =$  the area of the  $\triangle ADC$ , and  $\frac{BA \times AC}{2} = 1.67904$  acres = the area of the  $\triangle ABC$ , which added to the  $\triangle ADC$  gives  $2.23580$  acres =  $2 = 0 = 37\frac{7}{10} \frac{28}{100}$ , the area of the whole trapezium  $BADC$ .

This question was also answered by Mr. Francis King, of Ilminster, in Somersetshire.

A new QUESTION. By the same.

**G**IVEN the area of a triangular field = 8 acres, 2 rods. Query the triangle when the area of the greatest inscribed circle is equal to half the field?

SOLUTION to a QUESTION proposed in our Magazine for January, p. 33. By JOSEPH DAWSON.

**P**UT  $x =$  the sheep at 9s.  $x + y =$  the sheep at 12s. and  $x - y =$  the sheep at 15s. but (by the question)  $\frac{1200 - 21x - 12y}{15} =$  the sheep at 15s.  $\therefore x - y =$

$\frac{1200 - 21x - 12y}{15}$ ; hence  $x$  is  $= \frac{y + 400}{12}$ ; then (by the question)  $\frac{y^2 + 800y + 160000}{144}$

$+ \frac{169y^2 - 10400y + 160000}{144} + \frac{121y^2 - 8800y + 160000}{144}$  is a minimum. In fluxions

$\frac{2y + 800y}{144} + \frac{338yy - 10400y}{144} + \frac{242yy - 8800y}{144} = 0$ , and consequently  $\frac{338yy}{144} -$

$\frac{8800}{144} = 0 \therefore 338y = 8800$ , and  $y = \frac{8800}{338} = 26$ , and  $\frac{400 + y}{12} = 35.5 =$  the sheep

at 9s. and  $x + y = 61.5 =$  the sheep at 12s. and  $x - y = 9.5 =$  the sheep at 15s. by another method of calculating 37, 71 and 1 will be found to be the number of each sort of sheep.

the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

**I**FIND one of your correspondents has, in your last Magazine, given us one of Machiavel's Discourses, with a very proper remark upon the conduct of the King of Prussia, at the beginning of the present war in Germany; therefore I hope you will allow me to give your readers

another discourse of the same consummate politician's, which I beg leave to recommend to the consideration of those shallow pates, who are as apt to be reduced to a state of despondency by any little misfortune or disappointment, as they are to be elated beyond measure by any little success.

The discourse I mean, is that by which he proves, That one person who has many enemies upon his hands, tho' he be inferior to them, yet if he can sustain their first impression,



pression, carries commonly the victory. Upon this subject he discourses as follows :

" The power of the Tribunes of the people was great and necessary in the city of Rome to correct the ambition of the nobility, who otherwise would have debauched the said city much sooner than they did : But as it happens in other things, so it happened in this ; in the best and most beneficial thing to the commonwealth, there was an occult, and remote evil that lay snug, which required new laws, and new methods to suppress. For the insolence of the tribunitial authority grew so great, that it became terrible both to the senate and people, and had doubtless produced some great mischief to the commonwealth, had not Appius Claudius by his great wisdom, found out a way to temper and balance their fury, by the intercession of their colleagues, and the way was by choosing out some person among the Tribunes, whom either out of fear, or corruption, or love to his country, they could dispose to withstand the designs of his brethren, and oppose himself against them, whenever their resolutions were tending to the diminution of the nobility, or prejudice of the state. Which way of restraining the petulancy of the Tribunes was for a long time of great advantage to the Romans, and may give us occasion to consider, whether a combination of several great persons, against one less powerful than they (while united) is like to be successful against him that is alone ; or whether the single person has the advantage against the confederacy. I answer, that those, whose forces are united, are many times stronger, but their performances are seldom so great, as the single person's, tho' he be nothing so strong, but omitting an infinite number of other things (in which the single person has the advantage) he will be able with a little industry to break, and divide and enfeeble them : To this purpose there is no need of going to antiquity for examples (where there is plenty enough) the passages of our own times will furnish us sufficiently. In the year 1484, all Italy confederated against the Venetians, who, when they were so overpowered and distressed that they were unable to keep the field, found a way to work off count Lodavick (governor of Milan) from their league, by which means they not only obtained a peace, and restitution of what they had lost, but they got a good part of the duchy of Ferrara ; so that they whose forces were too weak to appear before the enemy, when they came to treat, were the greatest gainers by the war. Not many years since, the whole

Christian world seemed to conspire against France ; yet before the end of the war, the Spaniard fell off from the league, made his peace with the French, and forced the rest of the confederates, one after one, to do the same. And from hence we may easily collect that as often as many princes or states are confederated together against any single prince or commonwealth, if the single prince and commonwealth be strong enough to withstand their first impression, and spin out the war, he will certainly prevail ; but if his force be not sufficient to do that, he is in extraordinary danger, as it happened to the Venetians ; for had they been able to have sustained their first shock, and protracted the war, till they had debauched some of the confederates, the French had never done them so much mischief, and they had preserved themselves from ruin : But their army being too weak to confront them, and their time too little to divide them, they were undone ; and this is evident by what happened afterwards ; for as soon as the Pope had recovered what he had lost, he reconciled himself, and became their friend ; the Spaniard did the same, and both of them would have been glad to have continued Lombardy to the Venetians, rather than the French should have got it, and made himself so considerable in Italy. The Venetians, at that time, might have prevented a great part of their calamities, had they given some small part of their territory to the enemy, and thereby have secured the rest ; but then they must have given it in time, and so as it might not have appeared to have been done by necessity, as they might well have done before the war commenced ; when that was begun, it would have been dishonourable, and perhaps ineffectual. But before those troubles, there were few of the Venetian citizens that could foresee a danger ; fewer that could remedy it ; and none at all that could advise. To conclude therefore this chapter, I do pronounce, that as the Roman remedy against the ambition of the Tribunes, was the multitude of them, out of which they always found some or other that they could make for the interest of the publick, so it is a ready remedy for any prince that is engaged against a confederate enemy, when he can break their league, and work any of the confederates to a separation."

This is what Machiavel has left us upon this subject ; and to this I shall add, that since his time, we have had a famous instance of the truth of what he asserts. In the war in queen Anne's time, the

\* See Machiavel's Discourses, book iii. chap. xi.



of France was certainly inferior to the many powers that were at last confederated against him; yet as the allies left the chief burthen of the war, at land as well as at sea, upon this nation, his most christian majesty, was enabled, by means of his many well fortified cities, to sustain the best conducted impression we could make upon him, till the death of the emperor Joseph, and the election of the emperor Charles, then called king of Spain, necessarily divided all the other confederates from the house of Austria; since to unite the crown of Spain to the Imperial diadem and all the Austrian dominions, would have been as inconsistent with the principle upon which the confederacy was founded, as it would have been to unite the monarchies of France and Spain; and there was not the least hope of prevailing with the emperor Charles, to give up the right he had to the crown of Spain; as no provision had been made for that purpose by the grand alliance, or by any subsequent convention.

Before this accident happened, the king of France was, to all human appearance, in a more irrecoverable distress than the king of Prussia is at present; yet, by that accident, he was enabled to preserve the crown of Spain in his family, and to obtain a better peace for his own kingdom than he could otherwise have expected or hoped for. Why then should we despair of the king of Prussia's being able to obtain equitable terms of peace, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy which seems now so closely united against him? Two or three such victories as he obtained at the end of last campaign would probably make some of his enemies sick of the war, and enable him to obtain not only a good but a glorious peace, at least for himself; but we must not expect that he ever can obtain either the one or the other for us. For this we can trust alone to a vigorous and a proper exertion of our own strength; and for this we may, perhaps, have a better chance without his assistance, than we can ever expect by means of it; because if we give up all connection with the continent, no prince or state in Europe can desire to see the power of France increase upon the ruin, or even the reduction of the power of this land.

Therefore, however much we may think ourselves obliged in generosity, for which this nation has so often been remarkable, to assist the king of Prussia in his present war, I do not think that we have any interest, any national concern in the event, because his success, let it be as great as

the wildest imagination can suggest, can never compel France to do us justice, but, on the contrary, may unite some of the powers of Europe with France against us as well as him; and his want of success will never, I hope, oblige us to submit to a dishonourable and precarious peace with France, which is the earnest prayer of,

S I R,

Your constant reader,  
and humble servant,Aug. 5,  
1758.

AN ANTIGALLICAN.

**B** EXTRACTS from a Pamphlet, lately published, entitled, Things as they Are.

**"B** RITAIN was in her own most just defence forced into the present war with France. It was but natural for her to look out for allies amongst the powers united to us by the ties of mutual interest or good offices. At the head of these stood the queen of Hungary: Unhappily her position was too critical with respect both to France and to Prussia, for her to declare for us. France would have easily engaged Prussia to join with her, which would have produced a more formidable union, that even that of Austria with France. It was said, besides, that on our first overture, she had required too exorbitant a consideration for her joining with us. This is far from improbable: The house of Austria was never celebrated for its moderation towards us on that head.

Our court however, sensible of the delicacy of the queen of Hungary's situation respectively to Prussia, was, or seemed satisfied with her excuse. It proceeded next to negotiate the march of a Russian army into Germany: The proposal was eagerly accepted. That court had not only for a fixt object, the getting a footing in the empire, but the Czarina herself had entertained a personal animosity against the king of Prussia. This march was concerted to cover Hanover, and take away the queen of Hungary's apprehensions from the king of Prussia. This prince got notice of the treaty: If he dreaded any power, it was Russia. He knew its views upon those of his dominions that lay the most convenient for its invasion. He knew that its standing maxim is to take and hold. He could think of no better expedient than offering his alliance to his Britannick majesty, the principal condition of which was to keep out all foreign troops from entering the empire, in which the French were principally meant, though not specifically named. There



There existed two reasons for accepting this offer; built on two very powerful motives, hope and fear. Hope, that, lying so much nearer and more convenient for covering Hanover, that point would be better provided for, than by the alliance with Russia: Fear, that on a rejection of his proposal, Hanover might suffer, as he was very capable of serving it in the same manner, as he has done Saxony since.

Our court came accordingly into his proposals; this implicitly annulled the material part to Russia of the treaty so recently made with it. The Czarina could not but think herself grossly trifled with, and resented it accordingly.

The embroiling us then with Russia, with the Empress-queen, and, in its consequences, with almost all Europe, was evidently the consequence of that treaty of ours with Prussia in February, 1756.

After considering and shewing that no benefit accrued to Britain or to Hanover, from his Prussian majesty's dispositions to observe this treaty, the author proceeds to set forth our domestick state.

Minorca infamously lost, the unprosperous events in America, and indeed the general mismanagement of affairs, without order, without system, without dignity, naturally alarmed the nation for the consequences. The insolence of the French had swelled in proportion to our weaknesses; and they who, not long before, had not scrupled to compare us to the ancient Romans, now began to hold us as cheap as the modern ones. Our natural friends were grown cold and indifferent towards us. A miserable neglect, or at best a faint perfunctory management of the national interest—could not well tempt other powers to connect with us. In short, the balance of the publick opinion, both at home and abroad was compleatly against us. Such a situation could not but awaken Britain. Her first emotions were those of so violent an indignation against the authors of it, as to suspend even her exertion towards providing a remedy. This state of astonishment or stupor the French mistook for fear or despondence. At first, indeed, the nation imagined herself weak, only because her power had been weakly administered, and that she had not for a long time seen so much as an attempt at a just dispensation of her strength. She had very reasonably indeed lost her patience, but nothing of her courage, even tho' numbers had laboured to induce a total despair, and by dint of telling the publick that it was already ruined, had almost persuaded it that

it was so. To the nation then under the present irksome sensations of shame for the past, and of apprehensions for the future, it was a kind of relief from them to hope better things from a change of administration: All ranks, all conditions groaned for it, not excepting even the underlings in offices, all incurious as they generally are about who occupy the places above them, so they do but hold their the dogs in the street scarce more indifferent about what hand throws a bone to them, or about the dirt in the midst of which they find it. Nothing could more invincibly prove the uniform sense of the nation.

Our misfortunes, our disgraces, had precisely a contrary effect to what the missionaries of timidity and despair had expected, or to what the like would have probably operated on our good neighbours the French. Whoever knows that nation, must know, that even the smallest reverses of fortune soon damp and deject them; but a British spirit the greatest rather animate. It is with Britons in politics, as it is in the field, their courage encreased with their wounds.

The author pretends to shew that our joining with the Prussians was for the advantage of neither.

Austria, tho' driven into the arms of France, by a momentary and very pardonable fit of ill humour and terror, could not, in all good policy, be considered or treated as an irreconcilable enemy. This alliance was by the highest authority, even in a speech from the throne, styled an *unnatural* one: And the truth is, that it was too much so, to be, humanly speaking, presumed a durable one. There could be no fear neither of the French king's punishing her, more than we perhaps ought to wish, for her folly in trusting a court, that was never hitherto trusted but it betrayed. We might then have, with more propriety, condoled with her upon her acquisition of a master in the shape of an ally. Here the prudence would have been to have stopped, and not to widen desperately the breach, by openly aiding or abetting one whom she had so much reason to look on as her mortal enemy. A few remonstrances, and a little time for the experience of the sincerity of France would in all probability have brought her back to a sense of her own safety and interest. At least, this was the conduct which the French dreaded the most our adherence and its consequences. Their politicians express themselves clearly to this effect, whilst the reconciliation of the



courts of London and Vienna was not yet set at an impracticable distance, by our subsequent measures, which soon dissipated those apprehensions of France, the very keeping up of which was so obvious an advantage to us.

Of all the injuries, however, done to his Prussian majesty, not one can be a greater, from the ridicule of it, than the ranking amongst his motives, the protection of the protestant religion. Yet ignorance, always credulous, and always furious to maintain the absurdities it has once swallowed, has found him, amongst enthusiasts and methodists here, panegyrist of a principle that, on this occasion, evidently never once entered his thoughts. His trusting a co-estate, which the first in Europe embraced the light of protestantism from Luther, its first missionary, and had moreover the double merit of remaining firmly attached to that religion under a Roman catholic sovereign, and of its retaining its allegiance to that sovereign, tho' of that faith, can be no proof of his over-tenderness for any protestants that should stand in the light of his political views. It may be superfluous to name here the other protestant powers actually in arms against him, which shews, at least, that they do not consider this war in a religious light. To say the truth, few of the powers on either side seem over-loaded with religion, which, at best, is oftener the pretext of princes, than their real motive.

As to his Prussian majesty especially, no man in his senses will suspect him of a false zeal, as that of kindling a war in favour of the protestant religion, when there was not the shadow of a proof, either of its being attacked by any Romish power, or of any intention of its being attacked. No. He took a much better and more effectual way of serving it, and in shewing his sense of the weakness of the Roman catholic religion in the person he gave to the famous Mecenati, and to be the same man who some years before appeared in England under the assumed title of count Ughi, to build a magnificent Roman church in the heart of his dominions, in his capital, in Berlin itself. In that concession too a begging for contributions to it was included, and authorized under the seal of his own liberality. The first stone of it was laid, in his name, by the count de Hatzke, the nineteenth of July, 1746. A medal was struck on this occasion with the following inscription, *FAUTORI suo religio Romano catholica*. Superstition is always blind, August, 1758.

and did not see in this indulgence that profound contempt of it, which it so evidently implied. Even the court of Rome, that has made so many bubbles, was on this occasion the bubble of that prince. The pope himself expressed his grateful sense of that grant. But had he known the superior genius of the king of Prussia better, had he done him, in short, justice, he could not but be sensible that that monarch must look on the court of Rome in its true light, of a court of conservancy of some of the most blasphemous and absurd fictions that ever dishonoured the human understanding for swallowing them; a court that has put the sacred truths of the gospel to a not less vile use than that of making, under favour of them, its spurious ingraftment of those impostures go down, on which it has erected its whole system of lucre and tyranny; whilst what it has the supreme impudence to call the *only* church in which the salvation of mankind can be obtained, is palpably nothing but a strong hold of pillage and oppression, manned by knaves, and maintained at the expence of prejudice-ridden fools.

But if religion was evidently not even a pretext for Britain to make a common cause with his Prussian majesty in this quarrel, it may be safely averred that good policy can, in the nature of things, as little find reason to consider this alliance as a very great bargain.

If France has pragmatically intermeddled, and poured her troops into Germany, under the triple character of guarantee to the treaty of Westphalia, of auxiliary to Austria, and of an enemy to Britain, determined to wound her thro' the sides of Hanover; her example was rather a warning not to follow it, than an invitation. She has hitherto, thank God! made as miserable a figure there as we could wish. But it must be acknowledged, that the part she left this nation to play, if this nation would have embraced it, was a much more wise and great one, than what herself had chosen. It was that of a mediator, and a powerful, because an armed one. This character, by the taking side with Prussia, became evidently forfeited. He cannot be a judge, who has made himself a party.

His Prussian majesty's alarms for Silesia, which were certainly not groundless, tho' perhaps not sufficient to justify, at least, to the immediate sufferers, the extremities to which matters have been carried, were the only motives that precipitated him into the appearance of aggression. Himself, knowing



knowing that his intentions went no farther than preventively to defeat the designs he had reason to think his enemies were hatching to wrest that province out of his hands, might possibly not see, in the remoter consequences, the tendency of his hasty appeal to the sword. Perhaps, even at this instant, he wishes that Rubicon, the invasion of Saxony, unpassed; at least, he has given undoubted proofs of his not being animated by the spirit of conquest or oppression, since, even after his victories, he has of himself offered terms of peace; but terms of which the lengths he had gone, and the acrimony he had raised, opposed the acceptance. He cannot but now see that the levelling the house of Austria to the dust is a task more dangerous than he might at first apprehend. It is a Colossus that, should it even fall by his efforts, must fall upon himself, and crush him with its weight. All Europe shaken to its foundations, and Germany especially enraged to see its system overturned, its laws trampled upon or derided, could not but unite for revenge on the author of all this ruin, and especially to obstruct the advantages he might presume from it. The contest would become desperate, and the issue of it, humanly speaking, cannot be supposed favourable to his Prussian m—.

But were it even to happen that he could, without these dreadful consequences, carry the point of destroying the house of Austria, is it very clear that Britain could be any gainer by it? Is there any reason to think that he would prove an ally to us, more to be depended upon, more tractable, less interested, or less burthensome, than the house of Austria has been? Who knows how soon we should be embarked in another war, and with more plausibility to restore it?

Our assistance to Prussia cannot but be at bottom agreeable, even to the politicks of France, whose work it does, whilst we are saddled at once with the expence and the odium of it. No one can think that France was ever in earnest to crush Prussia. That court knows its interest too well to harbour such a thought. It knows, that keeping up the balance in Germany is of infinite importance to it; and that Prussia is the only power in it that can answer that end in Germany. The game of France is undoubtedly the reduction of both, not the destruction of either. For this purpose it is, that she cannot but be pleased to see the Germans cutting one another's throats, to which

she graciously lends her hand, on either side, as either side requires her trimming the scales to that effect. Both Austria and Prussia are fully satisfied of this; and yet their private passions are so violent and so much preferred by them to the publick good of Germany, and indeed of Europe, that both of them occasionally court and accept her baneful interpositions.

What part had Britain then to play? The war pushed against France, *totu viribus*, and pushed upon purely a British footing, unclogged with connexions absolutely foreign for it, would soon have had fair to have sickened her. It may be said that in such an event, she would have renounced her projects in Germany, and turned her whole force immediately against us. So much the better. Prussia would then have been relieved, and in the only manner that we, or he either, ought to have wished him to be relieved. For ourselves we had nothing to fear, or at least much less than France. Her ridiculous phantem of flat-bottomed boats, had, like other phantoms, ceased to exist the instant it was denied, or vanished on the dawn of light. It was soon discovered that we had been the sport of a false alarm.

Britain would see with pleasure the wrongs of Hanover revenged, but revenged in the most effectual manner, by her operations against the common enemy entirely on a British plan, without any such entanglement with the continent as can only weaken them. So far from thinking that Hanover deserves no consideration from us, justice, loyalty, and even the honour of the nation require, that a reparation of the damages it has sustained on our account should be indispensably made one of the conditions of a future treaty of peace. Any other way of considering that electorate, would only be unprofitably to it, rob, at every turn, the nation of the inestimable advantage of its insular situation.

The authority of the greatest generals supported withal by common sense and experience, invincibly attests, that any attack on the French at home, or on their frontiers, cannot but be fruitless, without such a paramount force as may at once face all the demands of war for battles and for sieges. Any force inferior to that point of strength, is only a force thrown away, without any rational prospect of success. It is the very game the French desire, who can then wage war at all advantages. Always the brave on their own dunghill; they can fight



1758.

let it alone, just as they please, or as they spy the favourable moment. The supplies for their forces are as easy, as they are difficult for their enemy. In case of a defeat, they have not only reinforcements ready at hand, but a secure retreat under the number of fortified places with which their frontiers are bristled. In short, for baffling, for tiring out, for destroying an enemy, they desire no better than to have him come home to them, and spare them the fatigue, the expence, and the risk of seeking him, at a distance from their frontiers, when they rarely but make the worst of figures.

Such, at least, was the well-known sense of the great duke of Marlborough, than whom no man, since the days of Henry the Fifth, had done more than himself, to level the power of France in the dust. Happy would it have been for this nation and for Europe, if a little, dirty, jealous, power-hunting court-cabal had not snatched the sword out of his hands just as he was on the point of giving that nation the finishing blow. France was then exhausted by a long war, and an humble suppliant for a peace that ought never to have been granted her but on the original terms of the grand alliance; and yet the duke did not conceive it practicable to overwhelm her without the whole force of it.

Of all the opinions that have prevailed in practice concerning France, not one perhaps more obviously admits, at least, of doubt of its justness, or more deserves examination, than that on which the late expeditions against her have been founded.

Of the one against Rochfort, it would be vain and superfluous to say any thing more. As to the burning of the vessels before St. Malo, tho' all merit should be granted to that exploit that it can justly claim; tho' it must have done a considerable, and not easily reparable damage to the enemy; tho' it was cutting the very veins of their power to annoy our trade; tho' to observe it was a pure accident that those vessels were destroyed, which was owing to the over-precaution of the French;—still it may be said, and said either as a just compliment, than injuriously, to the first lord of the Admiralty, and to one of the greatest military names in Britain, that such an operation, not being of an over-heroick, or indeed very military nature, could not, alone, do either the nation or them any honour proportionable to the expectation raised by their being employed in it, especially in those who did not know how little it was capable for them to do.

The true objection to these expeditions, is their utter insignificance, and the ridicule that always attends the employing of means, or disproportioned, or foreign to the ends apparently proposed.

If the point of view was making a diversion in favour of our dear friends and allies in Germany, there could not be a more unjudicious one. Tho' some here might be ignorant of the French coast, it cannot be supposed that the French themselves did not know all that they had to fear from all the force they knew we had to employ on that mission. They could not but know, that penetrating into the interior part of the kingdom, was no part of our plan; and that as to the sea coast, which could alone be the object of our operations, those fortified places of theirs worth attacking, were all proof against what we are pleased to call here a vigorous impression; that their harbours are even from their badness inaccessible to our naval force, and that as to our land one, it could be but too inconsiderable to attempt sieges.

But if France, well considered, offers, at least to this nation in its present circumstances, no hold, no promising overture of attack, either on her inland frontiers, or on her sea coast; the following question may possibly occur to well meaning people. What! would you then have nothing done against France?

To this question, the answer is however not very difficult, nor can be thought a very irrational one. The objection to improper attacks, does not most certainly exclude the recourse to proper ones. On the contrary, it implies the recommendation of them.

Both the Indies, America, and even some of her islands in Europe, Minorca yet unretaken, afford so large a field for action, that there remain draughts upon the nation for funds and men, for solid and essential enterprizes, to the full as great as it can well answer.

The cutting off the supplies to St. Domingo, to Martinico, and to the other islands, from their mother country, could not but have the effect on them, that a strong ligature has on any member of the body, causing it to wither from the intercepted circulation. At least, it would greatly facilitate any attempt of ours upon the most convenient of them for us to attempt.

It is the nature of disappointments from silly or inglorious enterprizes to strike a deadly damp to the heart, and to destroy, in future, the necessary confidence in the proposal



proposal of those effectual ones, for which the lives so often wretchedly thrown away upon the others, might be so much better reserved. The officers employed in them are lost to the publick, which takes a prejudice to them, the more difficult to retract, from that retraction's implying the confession of a mistake: And how few are there capable of that greatness, that even heroism of the mind, of which there cannot perhaps be a stronger proof than such a confession! Thus the service of many a gallant man perishes to his country, without his being in fault to it; or at least his reputation is sunk by having been employed in the execution of measures, of which the obvious nature, as well as foresight of the event, left no room either to arraign fortune, or to excuse any fondness for the commission."

*A Relation of the King of Prussia's Proceedings, from his entering Moravia, to the raising of the Siege of Olmutz. Published at Berlin, by Authority \*.*

**A**FTER the taking of Schweidnitz, the king's army was withdrawn from Landshut, and continued in the neighbourhood of Franckenstein. Lieutenant-general Zeithen covered the frontier of Landshut at Braunau, and general Fouqué closed the line in the county of Glatz. Whilst the enemy were deceived by these dispositions, the king's army marched to Neiss, and from thence to Troppau, in three days. Marshal Keith took the road to Jagerndorff. On the 3d of May, these two columns entered the plain of Olmutz, one by Sternberg, and the other by Gibau. General Fouqué set out from the county of Glatz, as soon as he perceived by the enemy's motions, that they also were preparing to march into Moravia. This general went to Neiss, and took under his convoy the artillery and warlike stores that were requisite for besieging Olmutz. On the 12th he arrived at Gibau, without any molestation from the enemy. Our army of observation immediately passed the Moraw at Littau, where some Austrians were made prisoners. On the 12th the king advanced towards Ollschau, and drove away a body of the enemy's cavalry posted there, who retired beyond Prostnitz. Near that town the prince of Wurtemberg fixed his camp, consisting of four regiments of dragoons, one of Hussars, and some battalions of fusileers. On the 27th of May the trenches were opened before Olmutz, on the side of Tobitschau; and the other side of the river, towards Dolein, was invested by a regiment of dragoons, two

battalions, and five hundred Hussars. The king drove the Austrian and Saxon cavalry, under general Ville, beyond Witschaw, and our army took possession of all the posts proper for covering the body of troops that were to be employed in the siege. The margrave Charles occupied the post of Neustadt, the prince of Anhalt-Deßau that of Littau, and the king took post on the eminences between Prostnitz and Olitschau.

On June 10 general Putkammer arrived with a convoy from Silesia, without meeting with any molestation on his march. But as this convoy was not sufficient to finish the siege, measures were taken to bring up another. Mean while the vanguard of the enemy arrived in Moravia; gen. Harsch, who commanded it, pitched his camp on the rising grounds of Altheiligen, opposite to Littau. Marshal Daun arrived with his army at Gewitz, and almost at the same time a body of five or six thousand of the enemy advanced to Prostnitz; which obliged marshal Keith to place Bareuth's dragoons near Wittenitz, and the independent companies at Bistrowan and Holian. The enemy's design was to throw succours into the town. And, in the night of the eighth of June, they attacked a battalion of volunteers, whom they forced to retire. Bareuth's regiment, who had been upon horseback the whole night, thought that they might return into the camp without waiting for the coming back of their patrols; but scarce had the dragoons entered their tents, when the enemy forced their vanguard, penetrated into the camp, and sent the reinforcement into Olmutz. Even Bareuth's whole regiment would have been ruined had not the battalion of Nimchewsky seasonably come to their assistance. This success of the Austrians made them fond of nocturnal expeditions. Thrice they attacked the regiment of Zeithen at Kosteletz, who always repulsed them with loss. The independent battalions of Le Noble and Rapin were not so successful. They belonged to the corps under the margrave Charles, and were posted at Sternberg. They were marched to Bahrn, to cover the convoy which arrived on the 10th, and were so roughly handled by the Pandours, that they lost three small pieces of cannon and near 400 men. Mean while, confident in the succours that had been thrown into the town, and the enemy's position at Prerau, it was absolutely necessary to straiten Olmutz still more on the side of the Morave. The corps

\* See the Maps of Bohemia and Moravia, in our Magazines for October 1756, June, 1758.



the margrave Charles marched thither, and took post in such manner that its right kept possession of Commotau and the bridge there on the Morave, and the left reached to the bridge of Hollitz.

On the 1st of July the marshal Daun, with his army, came down from the hills, and encamped at Predlitz, between Wischau and Prostnitz. A few days after, this general received advice that we were bringing a large convoy from Silesia. The body of forces which escorted this convoy consisted of eight battalions, and near 4000 recovered sick, who were regimented for the sake of order in the march. The whole set out for Troppau on the 25th. Marshal Daun thought it his duty to avail himself of this opportunity to compel the Prussians, without the hazard of a battle, to raise the siege of Olmutz. For this end, he detached gen. Jahnus, who was at Muglitz, towards Bahrn, and ordered a detachment to march from Prerau to Stadt-Liebe, that the convoy might be attacked on two sides; and, in order to deceive us, he drew near to our army, placing his right towards Kojetein, and his left at a little hill very near to Predlitz. However, this motion deceived nobody; and the safety of the convoy being our principal object, the king sent out general Zeithen with three battalions, two regiments of horse, and 900 Hussars, to meet it. The convoy was attacked on the 28th before general Zeithen came up; but the enemy were repulsed and routed, and lost three pieces of cannon and some hundred men. Marshal Daun having sent a considerable reinforcement to the troops he had before detached, the convoy was again attacked on the 29th, between Sautsch and Domstadt. Four hundred waggons, four battalions, and about 1000 troopers, had scarce opened the march, and passed the defiles of Domstadt, when the enemy fell upon the convoy with their whole force, both on the side of Bahrn, and on that of Domstadt. The head of the convoy was cut off from the rest, and the general Zeithen did, on this occasion, all that could be expected from a good officer, he was obliged to abandon his waggons, and retire to Troppau. The head of the convoy arrived at the army on the 29th in the evening. The enemy took near six hundred prisoners, among whom is gen. Putkammer. This unhappy event obliged us to raise the siege of Olmutz. Had the whole convoy arrived safe, the place could not have held out above a fortnight, notwithstanding the gallant defence of general Marshal, the governor.

On the 1st of July the king, with his whole army, took the road to Bohemia. Marshal Keith has brought away all his artillery, excepting four mortars, and one twenty-four pounder, the carriage of which was broke. This general marches by Littau to Muglitz and Tribau, the king marches by Konitz. The vanguard, under the command of the prince of Anhalt-Dessau, has seized at Leutomissel, an Austrian magazine of meal and forage. The generals Buccow and Laudon attended our army in its march, but without approaching too near to it.

After the rear-guard of our army had passed thro' the defiles of Krenau, on its march to Zwittau, general Laschi, who was posted at Gibau with a large body of Austrian troops, immediately caused the village of Krenau to be occupied by a detachment of grenadiers; but they were quickly dislodged from thence by the regiment of Neu-Wied; and we pursued our march without any further interruption.

From Zwittau the army proceeded to Leutomissel, where it halted a day, and from thence to Hohemauth; and having passed a defile, encamped the 12th. General de Retzow, who conducted the artillery and provisions, advanced towards the hills of Hollitz, in order to take possession of them, but found that they were already occupied by the enemy: However, he found means to seize upon a hill at a small distance from the town of Hollitz; upon which the enemy, according to custom, saluted him with a smart cannonade; and afterwards general St. Ignon, with about 1100 Austrian horse, attacked the regiment of Bredow, Cuirassiers, which he put into disorder; but a reinforcement of our troops having taken the Austrians in flank, dispersed them in their turn. Marshal Keith came up at the same time, and causing the enemy's infantry (which still kept its post on the hill) to be attacked in the rear, the Austrians directly fled, with the utmost speed, into the adjacent woods. On this occasion we took six officers, and 360 private men. While the marshal was thus employed, the king marched by Leutomissel, and arrived the 11th instant before Konigsgratz, where general Buccow was with 7000 men, who were posted behind the Elbe and in the intrenchments they had thrown up all round the city. As soon as our troops arrived, they passed over the little river Adler, in order to attack the next day those intrenchments; and we left only a few battalions in one of the suburbs of the city on the side of Hota,



Hota, where we were erecting a battery to gall the enemies in their rear.

The king's intention was likewise to send a body of cavalry to the other side of the Elbe, but the enemy having taken care to break down the bridges, we were forced to stay till they could be repaired; which took us up till the 13th in the morning. During which interval of time, general de Buccow abandoned not only the city of Konigsgratz, but likewise all his entrenchments, and retired with his troops towards Clumetz; upon which, we immediately took possession of this important post, famous by the many Austrian armies that have occupied it, both in this and former wars.

The same day the king receiving intelligence that an Austrian corps had taken post between him and Hollitz, marched towards it to attack it; and after having terminated the affair entirely to his advantage, his majesty contented himself with taking this opportunity to bring up his artillery, ammunition, and provision; so that the whole train of artillery employed before Olmutz, upwards of 1500 wounded and sick, with all our warlike stores, &c. are safely arrived at Konigsgratz, where our army is now encamped. We know not how long we shall stay here, nor whether our subsequent march will be directed. We can only say, that we consider this but as the beginning of the campaign.

This relation was sent by his Prussian majesty to his ministers at foreign courts, with the following rescript, dated July 22.

You will herewith receive a minute relation, brought down to the 15th of this month, from the seizing of the magazine at Leitomissel to the occupying of the camp of Konigsgratz. The publick will thereby see, that if I have not succeeded in the Moravia expedition, the court of Vienna hath gained nothing; and that I have only transferred the theatre of the war from Moravia to Bohemia, where I shall have a more easy communication with my own dominions. As this relation is most strictly true, you may make use of it to remove the false impressions which my enemies have given the publick by their continual exaggerations.

*An Abstract of the STATE of the Hospital of St. Cross, as worthily traced, and fully opened by the Rev. Dr. Louth, to the Death of that most admirable Prelate William of Wykeham, with some Queries, &c. relative to the subsequent and present State of the said Hospital.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Kent, August, 1758.

ON looking into the life of William of Wykeham, wrote by the learned Dr. Louth, the zeal, and resolution of that eminent prelate, in discharging his episcopal office, appears to me in such a striking and amiable light, that I could not avoid making a few remarkable extracts from that useful and valuable piece—which, I dare say, you will readily accept of.

“Tho’ Wykeham was so deeply engaged in affairs of state, and so much taken up in his personal attendance upon the king, yet he was not in the mean time wanting to his episcopal function, or remiss in the care of his diocese. Whilst he was administrator of the see, he acted only by his commissary general. When he was in full possession of it, one of the first things that required his attention, was the care of the episcopal houses, and buildings of all sorts, which his predecessors had left very much out of repair in general; and many of them in a ruinous condition.

In the year 1373 the bishop held a visitation of his whole diocese; not only of the secular clergy, thro’ the several deaneries, but also of the monasteries and religious houses of all sorts—all which he visited in person. And many of his injunctions are still extant, and are evident monuments of the care and attention with which he discharged this part of his episcopal duty.

But the zeal and diligence with which the bishop pursued the wholesome work of discipline, and the reformation of abuses, will be best exemplified by an account of his proceedings in the visitation of the hospital of St. Cross, of which we are able to give a more particular detail, as he met with some difficulties and obstructions in them, and was, upon that occasion, engaged in a long and troublesome dispute. It will be necessary to premise an account of the foundation and constitution of this ample and remarkable charity; which, if it be more particular than is elsewhere to be met with, will not perhaps be the less agreeable to the curious reader.

The hospital of St. Cross, at Sparkeford, near Winchester, was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother to king Stephen, about the year 1136.

The founder's institution requires, That thirteen poor men, so decayed and past their strength, that without charitable assistance they cannot maintain themselves, shall abide continually in the hospital, who shall be provided with proper cloathing, and beds suitable to their infirmities; and shall have an allowance daily of good wheat bread, good beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper. If any one of these shall happen to recover his health, he shall



be respectively discharged, and another taken in in his room. That besides these thirteen poor, an hundred other poor of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that can be found, shall be received daily at dinner time; who shall have each a loaf of coarser bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them whatever remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The foundation also orders other charities to be distributed *to the poor in general*, as the revenues of the hospital should be able to bear; the whole of which was to be applied to *such* uses.

The revenues of the hospital appear by B an old record of inquisition, produced in Wykeham's time, by the prior of Winchester, from the archives of his monastery, without date, to have amounted to about 250l. per ann. they are said by Wykeham, in his letters to the pope, to be above 300l. per ann. and are proved by the testimony of one, who had been long steward of the hospital, and many others, to have been at that time above 400l. per ann.

The whole revenues of the hospital were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being wholly appropriated to the poor, except 7l. 4s. 6d. (called elsewhere 8l.) per ann. which was the valuation of the prior's, or master's portion.

Richard Toclive, bishop of Winchester, immediate successor to Henry de Blois (because the revenues of the hospital were sufficient for the maintenance of more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uses, as Wykeham represents to the pope) orders, that besides the number instituted by the founder, one hundred additional poor should also be fed every day in the same manner at the hospital. This agreement is dated April 20, 1185, and was made at Dover in the presence of the king, and attested by him. But this new institution of feeding an hundred additional poor was not of long continuance: It had ceased long before Wykeham's time; and instead of it (by what authority is not known) was introduced the establishment of four priests, thirteen secular clerics, and seven choristers, who were maintained in the hospital for the performance of divine service in the church.

Such was the institution and œconomy of the hospital of St. Cross, which had hitherto been well observed in general, and constantly maintained with regard to all the particulars above-mentioned. Wykeham indeed represents to the pope, that some of the former bishops of Winchester had preferred to it their nephews and kinsmen, not rightfully as to the mastership of an hospital, but also to an ecclesiastical benefice; who had converted to other purposes the revenues of it assigned to these pious uses, contrary to the canons, and to the founder's institution. In this he seems to have a particular view to John de Edyngdon, nephew to the late bishop, who had quitted the mastership some

time before Wykeham came to the bishoprick. By his manner of leaving this office, we may pretty well judge how he had acted in it:—He took away, and alienated the whole stock belonging to the hospital; all the cattle, corn, goods, instruments, utensils, and moveables whatsoever, either in the house itself, or upon the estates; besides the necessary repairs of dilapidations left by him, amounted, by computation, to between three and four hundred pounds.

Wykeham was no sooner bishop of Winchester, than being fully and regularly informed of the embezzlements and abuses committed by the several late masters of the hospital, he resolved to rectify them; and issued a commission, dated July 30, 1370, to enquire into the particulars and value of the true and accustomed stock, and goods belonging to it, as they ought to be transmitted from master to master, and to examine upon oath all persons that give information in this affair, and particularly Edyngdon, Stowell, Eyntesford, late masters, and Cloune the present master.

Upon the report of his commissioners the bishop summoned the four masters to appear before him at Southwark, on Oct. 22, 1370. He represents to them the design of the foundation of the hospital—that the whole revenues of it are to be applied to the use of the poor, except the master's allowance, taxed at 7l. 4s. 6d. and no more; and that the master of the hospital is obliged yearly to make an inventory, and give an account of his administration to his diocesan, according to the constitution of Clement the Fifth. That the mastership is not a perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, but a temporal office requiring continual residence, and personal ministry. That therefore he will proceed against them, enforce the said constitution, and compel all, and every one of them, to make an inventory, and give an account of their administration. They plead, that F they are not obliged, nor was it ever the custom so to do. Roger de Cloune's plea in particular is, that the house of St. Cross is a perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, sine cure, free from all obligation of making oath, giving any inventory, or rendering any account; that it was principally founded for the honour of the worship of God, and has nothing of the nature, or use of an hospital, the brethren received into the house being weak, and infirm in body, but no way diseased, or infected, so not coming under the description of an hospital, according to the terms of Clement's constitution; and that the master has the free administration of all the possessions and goods belonging to it, with the burthen only of making a certain distribution to a certain number of poor, both within and without the house.

Upon this plea, and Cloune's appealing to the pope, the masters contrived to protract the suit thro' a great number of hearings. But the judge at last proceeds to the definitive



definitive sentence, That the bishop hath sufficiently prov'd his libel against the masters, and Roger de Cloune is condemned in costs of suit. He was willing to try if it was not possible still to protract the affair, and appealed again to the court of Rome; but his appeal seems to have been rejected there; for next year he appears before the bishop of London, and professing himself better informed, gives up his cause, renounces his appeal, and submits to the sentence; and then obliges himself, by oath, to give an inventory, and render an account of his administration to the bishop of Winchester, when he shall be called upon so to do.

It seems to have been a custom at this time for the master of St. Cross to constitute a deputy, who presided at the hospital for him: Such was one William de Castelford, rector of St. Pancras, Winchester, who was Cloune's agent, and minister in all his iniquities there. He had been so deeply engaged in this affair, that he thought it proper to absent himself upon the occasion. The bishop, as he could not reach him otherwise, proceeded against him, and excommunicated him for non-residence.

It is not to be doubted, but that the bishop of Winchester, after having pursued this affair so earnestly for above six years, and having at last overcome all obstructions, called the delinquents to a severe account, and perfectly reinstated the hospital in all its rights, and re-established its primitive use and institution. He took care ever after to insert in the act of collation of the mastership of this, and all other hospitals, the master's obligation to obey the constitution of Clement the Fifth.

In a word, he so far restored this charity to its original design, and left it under such due regulation, that his immediate successor Beaufort, having resolved to dispose of some part of his great wealth to the like purposes, chose rather to make an enlargement of this institution, than to erect a new one of his own. He made a very great additional endowment of the hospital of St. Cross for the maintenance of two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, beside those of the ancient foundation. He gave his new establishment the name of The Alms-House of Noble Poverty; by which it appears, that he designed it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. The hospital, tho' much diminished in its revenues, by what means unknown, yet still subsists upon the remains of both endowments.

It seems the hospital still subsists upon the remains of both endowments; and I would humbly enquire how the endowments since the death of Wykeham have been employed.—Whether the original design of the charity has been principally minded, and as religiously observed, as good Wykeham, with infinite pains and resolution, endeavoured it should be? It was said before,

“That the founder ordered other charities to be distributed to the poor in general, as the revenues should be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to such uses.”—And “that the whole revenues of the hospital were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being wholly appropriated to the poor, except 7l. 4s. 6d. (called elsewhere 8l.) per ann. which was the valuation of the master's portion.” And have all the revenue and increase of the profits of the estates been constantly bestowed on the poor, without misemploying any part of it, or by any ways whatever defrauding the charitable use? Or has the master engrossed for his portion more than his 7l. 4s. 6d. or only a fair equivalent for it according to the different rate and value of money and things?

The misapplication of charities in England is most notorious.—It may be found almost in every parish of it. The bishops, indeed, in their visitatorial queries, sent to their clergy, do commonly enquire after charitable endowments, and whether they are applied according to the will and design of their founders; but it seldom happens, that any grievances, or complaints made by the clergy on such occasions, are even attempted to be remedied by this means. And hospitals, free-schools, and other pious donations, are most sadly abused. Cloune's plea, in the foregoing narrative, is much in fashion. The master of this, or that hospital, will pretend he has the free administration of all the possessions, and goods belonging to it, with the burthen only of making a certain distribution to some poor brethren within or without it.

The hospital of St. Cross is reckoned, at this time, a very considerable piece of church preferment to the master of it. But how the profits should fairly arise (consistently with the intention of the founders) has been matter of much wonder. Many wish, when Dr. Louth was so deeply engaged of the subject, and got so perfectly into the train, that he had pursued it to the utmost. However, it is to be hoped (especially as it may be of great service in cases of the like kind) that the present guardian of this hospital will be encouraged (on this free and excellent state of it) to have it faithfully continued—that he will immediately interpose with authority, appear disinterested, and perfectly upright in the matter, and act in every respect just as Wykeham himself had done, and would certainly have done again on the occasion.

AN ACCOUNT of CHERBOURG.  
HERBOURG stands in a plain on the north side of Lower Normandy, in the district of La Hogue, and in the peninsula of the Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, in the form of a crescent, between the Capes of La Hogue and Barbeux, being about 19 miles distant from the former, and 16 from the latter. It has on the north

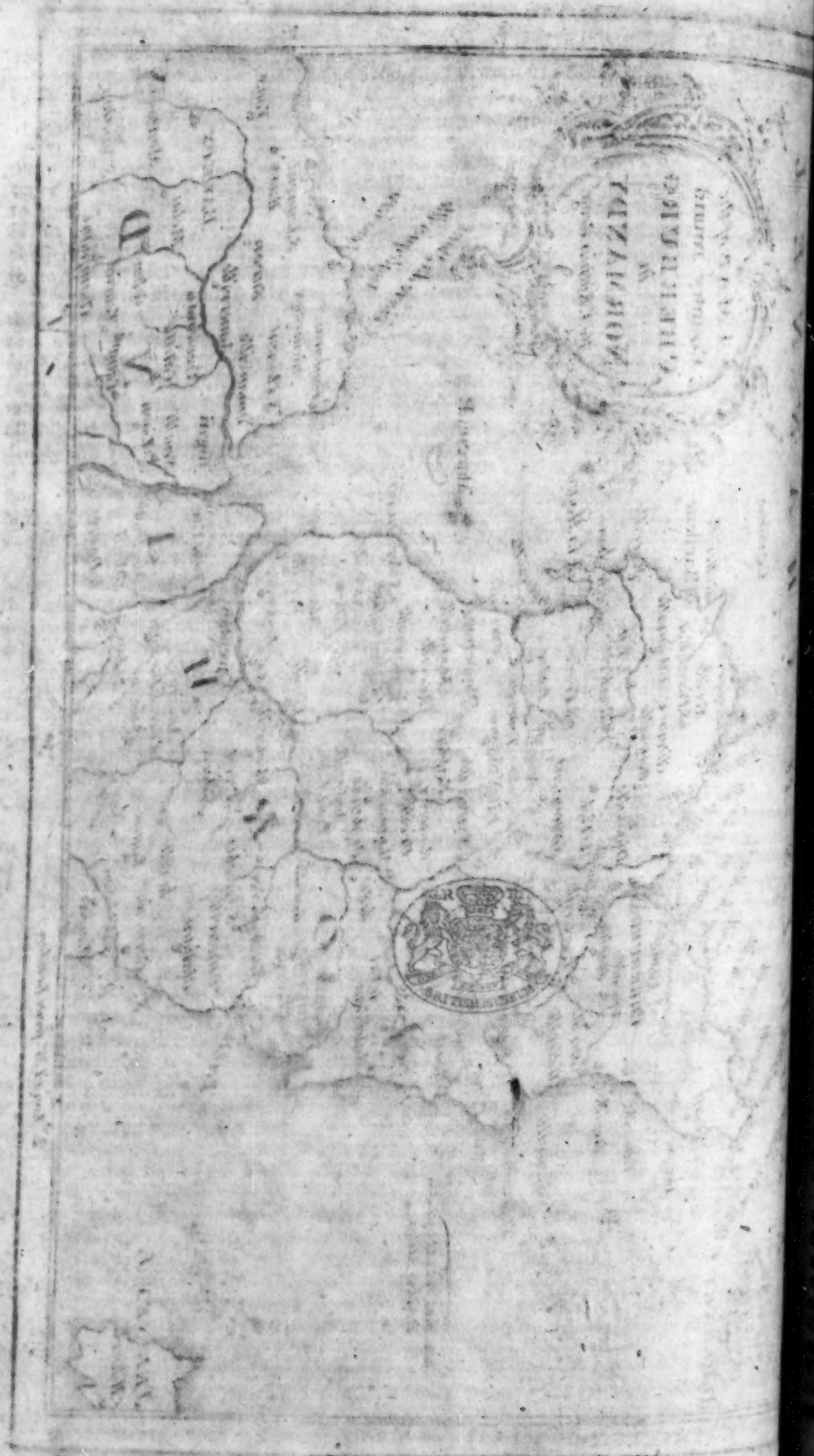


**A MAP of the  
Country round  
CHERBURG  
in  
NORMANDY**  
By T. Kitchin, Geog.



2° Longit. W. from London





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north the sea; on the east a large plain, about three miles long; on the south a very agreeable spot of fruitful ground, and the eminence called the Hill of Roule, on the top of which is the great forest of Brix and Turlaville; and on the west another plain about a mile and a half long. It lies in 49 deg. 38 min. north latitude, longitude 16 deg. 18 min. reckoning from the meridian of Ferro. It is 13 miles distant from Valogne, 51 from Coutances, 64 from Granville by land, about 70 from the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, 51 from Guernsey, and 57 from Jersey, by sea. The town is nearly of an oval form, and has a large suburb about the harbour, and on the side next the hill of Roule. Cherbourg formerly was very well fortified, and had a fine castle to defend the mouth of the harbour. In 1687, Lewis XIV. upon the representation of marshal Vauban, intended to enlarge the town, fortify it in the modern way, and, add a large basin to the harbour; and, in consequence of this resolution, these works were actually begun, and the new walls were carried to a considerable height in the year 1688; but in the following year, the old and new fortifications were entirely demolished, so that nothing of that kind now remains but two towers, which were a part of the old fortifications, one of which is converted into a magazine for gunpowder.

Before the fortifications were demolished, the town had but one entrance, and three gates one within another, and each of these gates had a draw-bridge; but no traces of these are now left. The streets are narrow and ill-paved; the houses are built of stone, and covered with a coarse kind of slate which that country produces; they are, however, neat and well built, tho' not regular. The town and suburbs contain about 1200 families, or 6000 inhabitants.

The militia of Cherbourg consists of four companies of the citizens, commanded by a major, an aid-major, four captains, four lieutenants, and four ensigns, or second lieutenants. Some out of these companies mount guard daily. In time of war they have a constant guard in fort Gallet, which consists of a fourth part of the citizens, and sometimes of one half; and more still when the enemy is near, because generally the citizens shelter themselves under this fort till they have tide enough to carry them into the harbour.

There are five forts built along the bay of Cherbourg, viz. the redoubt of Turlaville, fort Longlet, fort Gallet, fort Equerdreuil, and fort Cherseuil, to defend the road and the mouth of the harbour, in time of war, against the English and the privateers of Guernsey and Jersey, who are always hovering before Cherbourg. The redoubt of Turlaville is situated to the south-east of the town; the rest lay towards the west and north-west. The most considerable of August, 1758.

them is fort Gallet; the most remote from the city is Cherseuil. The Isle of Pelee lies to the north-east of Cherbourg, and extends in length from N. W. to S. E. 400 toises, or fathoms, and in breadth, from E. N. E. to W. S. W. 300. This island secures the harbour from north-east winds, but is itself overflowed in time of high water.

The harbour lies on the east and south sides of the town, and the entrance to it south and north: The water rises in it at high tide 13 or 14 feet, but at low water nothing remains in it but the water of the river. Some time ago the Cherbourgers built two jetties of dry stone, which they lengthened a little every year. They have likewise begun of late to heighten a part of the jetty towards the west, but still it is covered with water in time of tide, by which means many ships run against it; which was the case of two vessels in the year 1731, one of which was entirely lost.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 18, 1758.

On Wednesday last a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, from the King's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with Advice of its having repass'd the Rhine on the 10th Instant; and the following authentick Account of its Motions for some Time past.

FROM the time that his highness received the news of prince Soubise's having entered the country of Hesse-Cassel with his army, it appeared, either that the French army under M. de Contades must be reduced to the necessity of calling prince Soubise to their assistance, or that his highness would be obliged to retreat.

In the hopes that prince Isenbourg would have been able to stand his ground for some time, at least in Hesse-Cassel, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick resolved to carry the scene of action to the Maese, in order to draw the enemy from the Rhine, and had formed a plan which would have effectually answered the purpose aforementioned, and been productive of the greatest consequences for the publick service; and it was in execution of this plan, that his highness marched to Ruremond towards the latter end of July. But the long and heavy rains, which had fallen in those parts, had so broke the roads, that his progress was greatly retarded; and, in the mean time, his highness was informed of the defeat of prince Isenbourg's corps near Cassel, whereby the enemy opened to themselves the possession of the Weser, in case they pursued their advantage, and consequently might act in Westphalia on any Side they pleased. In this situation, his highness had no other option, but a victory over the French, or to repass the Rhine. In the first, he was repeatedly disappointed, by the backwardness of the French to stand an engagement; and



and as it was dangerous to remain long in a position, where he had the French army on one wing, and on the other the fortresses of Gueldre (of which the garrison had been considerably reinforced) as well as several other posts within reach of obstructing the convoys and subsistence of the army; besides the possibility of the English troops from Embden being prevented from joining the army, in case time should be left M. Soubise to think of intercepting them; his highness resolved to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greatest success, in the manner contained in the following relation.

*Relation of the March of the King's Army from Hellenrad, near Ruremonde, to the Rhine.*

"On the 28th of July the army moved still nearer the Maese, and encamped between Ruremonde and Schwalm; the head quarters were fixed at Hellenrad. On that day advice was received there of the action that had passed the 23d in Hesse-Cassel. The enemy having shewn themselves upon our left, and taken possession of Bruggen, the duke sent the hereditary prince of Brunswick with orders to dislodge them from thence, and to make themselves masters of the town; which was done with success the next day. No doubt was made but that the enemy would move towards us; but they so well covered the motions of their army by detachments of light troops, that we had but imperfect notions thereof. In part, however, we were informed of them, and the duke guessed at the rest; insomuch that having marched, on the night between the 1st and 2d of August, towards Dulcken, he found the enemy likewise on their way to the same place from Dalem. M. de Contades, who probably did not expect his highness there, chose rather to go back and take up his former camp at Dalem, than to give battle. It was the general opinion, that there would have been an engagement the next day. The allied army was under arms on the third, very early in the morning, and made a motion for advancing towards the enemy; but it appeared from the motions we saw them make upon our coming on, that they would again endeavour to avoid an action. His serene highness had reasons that induced him not to lose time in pursuing an enemy, that was determined not to fight. He made therefore, at eight in the morning, dispositions for the march to Wachtendonck. The prince of Holstein, with the Prussians, composed the rear-guard; the hereditary prince of Brunswick marched with the van-guard to force the post of Wachtendonck. That place, as is well known, is an island surrounded by the Niers, of a very difficult approach, tho' without fortifications. The hereditary prince not being able immediately to get down the bridge the enemy had drawn up, without giving them time to recollect themselves,

entered the river, passed it with some companies of grenadiers, who followed his example, and drove the enemy away with their bayonets. Afterwards, at sun-set, all the army passed the bridges of Wachtendonck, excepting only the baggage, which marched on during the whole night, and the rear-guard which covered that march. The army marched onwards the fourth to Rhinbergen, so little harrassed by the enemy, that not a single troop of them came in fight. That evening news was brought, that M. de Chevert had passed the Lippe with 12 or 14 battalions, and several squadrons, in order to join the garrison of Wesel, and then fall upon the corps encamped at Meer under lieutenant-general Imhoff. There was not a moment's doubt, but that that attack would be made the next day. His serene highness could have wished to have reinforced general Imhoff; but the men were too much fatigued to begin another march the same evening; and the extraordinary overflowing of the Rhine, which rendered the bridge at Rees impassable, was an additional difficulty. So M. Imhoff had no resource but in his own good conduct, and in the inexpressible bravery of his troops, consisting of six battalions and four squadrons, much weakened by different detachments made from them. But the Hand of Providence so visibly seconded the efforts of that handful of men, that, after a bloody engagement, they gained a compleat victory over an enemy who was triple their number. The enemy was drove under the cannon of Wesel, and the field of battle was covered with their dead. Ten pieces of cannon were taken from them, and a number of prisoners of the most considerable rank. To-day general Wangenheim passed the Rhine with several battalions and squadrons to reinforce M. Imhoff, and put him in a condition to make the utmost advantage of a victory as compleat, as it is glorious to the arms of his majesty and of his allies. The army marched to Santen, where they have just pitched their camp this 6th of August."

When the army arrived at Rhynbergen, his highness intended to have passed the Rhine there, which would have been attended with several advantages: But the prodigious flood in the river, occasioned by the continual rains, had made it overflow to such a degree, that the shore was inaccessible, and the same reason made it impossible to make use of the bridges at Rees. It was therefore found necessary to march down; and, in the night between the 8th and 9th, a bridge was laid over the river at Griethuysen.

The enemy had prepared four boats with particular invention to destroy it, but they were all taken on the morning of the 9th by some armed barks we had sent down the river, before they could put their



1758.

The same morning about day-break, the army began to pass, and the disposition his serene highness was pleased to make for passing it, was as follows: Four squadrons of dragoons, the baggage of the head quarters, the sick of the army, the heavy artillery, the army in four divisions, the baggage of the army, and the rear-guard, which is upon this occasion very strong. The passage was entirely completed on the 10th, the last of the rear-guard passing over about ten o'clock, without any interruption from the enemy. Prince Ferdinand has received a letter from the duke of Marlborough, acquainting him, that his grace, with all the English troops, except lieutenant-general Campbell's regiment of dragoons, was at Lingen the 8th instant in their way to Coesfeldt; and lieutenant-general Imhoff, with eleven battalions and ten squadrons, is arrived at Boekholt, which being but one forced march from Coesfeldt, his junction with the corps of English troops becomes certain.

Before the passage of the Rhine, his highness received from lieutenant general Imhoff the following relation of his engagement with M. Chevert. The consternation of the French in that affair was so great, and their flight so precipitate, that 2000 muskets were gathered from the ground over which they fled.

*Lieutenant-General Imhoff's Account of the Action of the 5th of August, 1758, between the Detachment under his Command, and M. de Chevert's Corps, near Meer.*

"On the 4th of August, at six o'clock in the evening, I received advice from a good hand, that the enemy, who were to pass the Lippe over three bridges, would march that night, with much artillery, towards Rees, in order to possess themselves of that place, and burn the bridge. As he might go thither by turning my camp, I took the resolution to decamp with the four battalions and four squadrons under my command, in order to cover Rees, and join the battalions of Stoltzenberg and of the hereditary prince of Hesse, that were marching under the command of general Zastrow from Spick, where they had passed the Rhine in boats. Having perceived nothing of the enemy, and believing that the accounts I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous post at Meer. I set forward at six in the morning, and after I had reached my old camp, the advanced guards were no sooner posted, but they found themselves engaged with the enemy, who advanced towards me from Wesel, under the command of lieutenant-general de Chevert, and Messrs. de Voyer and de Chagny, major-generals, with the whole corps of troops, which was designed to make the siege of Dusseldorp. My front was covered by coppices and ditches, with a rising ground on my right, from whence I could see the whole force that was coming against

me. Perceiving then, that the enemy was marching into this difficult ground, I resolved to attack them as soon as they had entered it. I therefore ordered my infantry to advance about 200 paces from the first hedges, and took the regiment of Stoltzenberg from my right, to post it in the coppice, in order to fall upon the left of the enemy, whom I saw quite uncovered, and gave orders to the other regiments to march, with drums beating, up to the enemy, as soon as they should hear the fire of the regiment of Stoltzenberg, and to attack them with bayonets. This being executed with the greatest spirit by the whole six battalions, had so great an effect, that, after a resistance of about half an hour, the enemy was put into confusion, and fled towards Wesel, leaving on the spot 11 pieces of cannon, with a great many waggons and other carriages with ammunition.

The loss on my side consists of no more than 200 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 354 prisoners, among whom are 11 officers. General Zastrow perfectly well seconded me in this action; and all the officers fought with the greatest courage. The names of these brave regiments are, that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, hereditary prince of Hesse, and Imhoff of Brunswick, and the four squadrons of Busch's, which could not act in the manner they wished, on account of the inclosures."

Whitehall, August 18.

*This Morning Capt. Edgcumbe, and Capt. Amherst, arrived Express from Admiral Boscawen, and Major-General Amherst, with an Account, that, on the 26th of July, M. le Chevalier Drucour, Governor of Louisbourg, surrendered that Place by Capitulation, on the following Articles, viz.*

*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen, and Major-General Amherst, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the Island of Cape-Breton, of Louisbourg, the Island of St. John, and their Appurtenances.*

I. THE garrison of Louisbourg shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannick majesty.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisbourg, the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least damage, to such commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Britannick majesty.

III. The governor shall give his orders that the troops which are in the Island of St. John, and its appurtenances, shall go on board such ship of war, as the admiral shall send to receive them.

IV.



IV. The gate, called *Porte Dauphine*, shall be given up to the troops of his Britannick majesty, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, and the garrison, including all those that carried arms, drawn up at noon, on the *Esplanade*, where they shall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannick majesty.

VI. The merchants and their clerks that have not carried arms, shall be sent to France, in such manner as the admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, 26 July, 1758.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de DAVEOUR.

Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, and eighteen mortars, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores had been found in the place, and it was expected that more would be found. The following is the return of the state of the garrison when it capitulated.

*State of the Garrison of Louisbourg the 26th of July, 1758, when it capitulated.*

Twenty-four companies of marines of the usual garrison, and two of the artillery, 76 officers, soldiers fit for duty 746, sick and wounded 195, total 1017.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Volontaires Etrangers*, 38 officers, soldiers fit for duty 402, sick and wounded 86, total 526.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Cambise*, 38 officers, soldiers fit for duty 466, sick and wounded 104, total 608.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Artois*, 32 officers, soldiers fit for duty 407, sick and wounded 27, total 466.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Bourgogne*, 30 officers, soldiers fit for duty 353, sick and wounded 31, total 414.—Total of the garrison, 214 officers, soldiers fit for duty 2374, sick and wounded 443, total 3031.—Sea officers, private men, and marines fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships, 135 officers, fit for duty 1124, sick and wounded 1347, total 2606.—Total prisoners 5637.

All the French men of war that were in the harbour have been taken and destroyed, viz. *Prudent*, 74 guns, burnt by the boats of the fleet, under the captains *Leforey* and *Balfour*.—*Entreprenant*, 74 guns, blown up and burnt by a shot from the marine battery.—*Capricieux* and *Celebre*, both 64 guns, burnt by the *Entreprenant*.—*Bienfaisant*, 64 guns, taken by the boats of the fleet, and towed from under the walls of the town into the east harbour, by capt. *Balfour*.—*Apollo*, 50 guns, *Chevre*, *Biche*, and *Fidelle* frigates, sunk by the enemy across the harbour's mouth to prevent the fleet's going in.—*Diana*, 36 guns, taken by his majesty's ship *Boreas*.—*Echo*, 26 guns, taken by his majesty's ship *Juno*.

*Of his Majesty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows.*

Killed. Royal. Lieut. Fenton, lieut. Howe.—Gen. Amherst's. Lieut. Nicholson, lieut. Campbell.—Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Earl of Dundonald.—Gen. Webb's. Ensign Godfrey Roe.—Col. Monckton's. Lieut. Hart.—Col. Fraser's. Capt. Bailey, lieut. Cutbert, lieut. Fraser, lieut. Murray.—Capt. Rogers's Rangers. Ensign Francis Ceruthers.—Ten non-commission officers.—146 private men.—Artillery. One gunner, and three matrosses.—Wounded. Col. Bastide, engineer in chief.—Royal. Lieut. Fitz-Simmons, lieut. Bailey, lieut. Ashe, ensign Waterston.—Gen. Amherst's. Lieut. Hamilton, lieutenant and adjutant Mukins, ensign Monney-penny.—Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Rycart, lieut. Francis Tew.—Gen. Whitmore's. Lieut. Pierce Butler, lieut. John Jermyn, lieut. William Hamilton.—Gen. Bragg's. Capt. Browne.—Gen. Otway's. Lieut. Allan, lieut. Brown, lieutenant and adjutant Cockburn, ensign Armstrong.—Gen. Hopson's. Lieut. Lilley.—Gen. Webb's. Lieut. Hopkins.—Col. Anstruther's. Capt. Smith.—Col. Fraser's. Capt. Donald McDonald, lieut. Alexander Campbell, lieutenant John McDonald.—Seven non-commission officers.—Two drummers.—315 private men.—Artillery. One corporal, one gunner, three matrosses.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A YOUNG man of my acquaintance has been looked on, for a year and half past, as consumptive; he has these symptoms, lowness in flesh, sometimes sweats in the morning, a cough, attended with spitting tough lumps or clots of phlegm, and that sometimes in the mornings and evenings of a yellowish colour; yet his friends, and those who have medicated him, assure me his lungs are not injured.

If any of your ingenious correspondents will consider the case, and, by means of your useful publication, direct what they think may be instrumental in removing these complaints, it will be discharging the part of a christian, as it may relieve the person thus distressed, and be of further service to others.

I am, S I R,

Hereford, Your constant reader,  
Aug. 18, 1758. AMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have considered the answers published in your last month's Magazine (see p. 352) relative to Peter Vague's case, and must dissent from the determination of both your correspondents, as I think they have not decided exactly agreeable to the intention of the testator: Mr. Chapman has exam-



qualified his abilities as a school master, and Mr. Cunningham has evinced his knowledge in the law; but neither of them, in my opinion, have stated the case right. I am apprehensive, the true meaning of the testator's will is, that the wife should have  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the son's legacy, the daughter  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the mother's, and the nephew  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the daughter's; if so, we must reduce these fractional parts to one common denominator, and then state each person's share, so reduced, according to the rule of equity: These pro-

portions resolved, will soon discover the son's share to be £.857  $\frac{6}{42}$ , the mother's £.571  $\frac{18}{42}$ , the daughter's £.380  $\frac{40}{42}$ , and the nephew's £.190  $\frac{10}{42}$ ; which several sums, added together, are equal to £.2000, the money bequeathed. I am,

August 16,  
1758.

Your constant reader,  
P. P.

Mr. Wilkinson's *Question* was worked off at press, before we received his alteration of it.

## Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1758.

On the Absence of MELISSA. An ELEGY.  
Inscribed to C. S. Esq;

O Friend, by every sympathy endear'd,  
Which soul with soul, in social ties unite;

The hour arrives, so long, so justly fear'd,  
Brings all its griefs, and sinks me with their weight.

For lo! from heaven my unavailing prayer,  
Toss'd devious mingles with the sportive gale;

No tender arts can move my cruel fair,  
Nor all love's silent eloquence prevail.

Tho', from my lips, no sound unmeaning flows,

Though in each action fondness is express;  
No kind returns e'er terminate my woes,  
Nor heave th' eternal pressure from my breast.

Too well the weakness of my heart I know,  
Too well love's pow'r my soul had felt before;

Why did I then the pleasing ill pursue,  
And tempt the malice of my fate once more?

Conscious how few amongst the fair succeed,  
Who boast no merit but a tender heart;

Why was my soul again to chains decreed,  
To unregarded tears, and endless smart?

The syren Hope, my tardy steps to chear,  
In gay pretence, the lessening prospect dress'd;

With art fallacious, brought the object near,  
And lull'd each rising doubt in fatal rest.

I saw success, or thought at least I saw,  
Beck'ning with smiles, to animate my speed;

Reason was mute, impress'd with sacred awe,  
Nor memory one precedent could plead.

How curs'd is he who never learn'd to fear,  
The sharpest plagues his cruel stars portend;

Till black'ning o'er his head the clouds appear,  
And heaven's collected storms at once descend;

What further change from fortune can I wait?  
What consummation to the last despair?

She flies, yet feels no pity for my fate;

She sees, but deigns not in my griefs to share;

Yet the kind heart where tender passions reign,  
Will catch the softness when it first appears;

Explore each symptom of the sufferer's pain,  
Sigh at his sighs, and number all his tears.

This tribute from humanity is due:

What then, just heaven, what should not love bestow?

Yet, tho' the fair insensible I view,

For others blifs I would not change my woe,  
O blind to wisdom, to reflection blind!

At length to reason and thyself return;

See science wait thee, with reception kind,

Whose frown or absence no fond lovers mourn.

Bounteous and free, to all who ask her aid,

Her sacred light anticipates their call;

Points out the precipice to which they stray'd,

And with maternal care prevents their fall.

Daughter of God! whose features all express,

Th' eternal beauty whence thy being sprung;

I to thy sacred shrine my steps address,

And catch each sound from thy heaven-prompted tongue.

O take me wholly to thy fond embrace,

Thro' all my soul thy heavenly beams diffuse;

Thence every cloud of pleasing error chace,

Adjust her organs, and enlarge her views.

Then ever fix'd on virtue, and on thee,

No lower wish shall her attention claim;

Till like her sacred parent, pure and free,

She rise to native heaven, from whence she came.

The Fate of CÆSAR. By the Author of DOUGLAS.

As pensive on my bed I lay,  
And mus'd the midnight hours away,

My bosom glowing with those fires,

Which Shakespear's magick page inspires;

The moon whose waning, scanty light,

Gave dubious objects to the sight,

Beneath a cloud retir'd her ray,

And wrapt in gloom the chamber lay:

Winds wav'd along the lengthen'd wall,

The cricket shriek'd his thrilling call,

The dead-watch click'd the sick man's knell,

And dogs sent forth their boding yell.

Quick beat my pulse, my soul was tun'd

To sympathize with every sound.

When from the room's most darksome side,

I saw a pompous image glide;

Loose from him flow'd the Roman gown,

His brows invested with a crown;

His red right arm a sceptre bore,

And regal pride his aspect wore.

But



But when his steps approach'd more near,  
 I mark'd his features dash'd with fear:  
 I saw, beneath his purple robe,  
 His breast with bitter anguish throb:  
 His cruel eye around he cast,  
 Then rais'd his arm, and struck his breast;  
 With aspect strange his robe he tore,  
 And dash'd his sceptre on the floor.  
 Intent I gazed to descry,  
 If ought substantial took his eye;  
 With deep amaze I then beheld,  
 The air around with figures fill'd;  
 Conspicuous far above the rest,  
 The form of virtue stood confest;  
 And, hand in hand with her, a fair  
 Of haughtier mien, and fiercer air;  
 Whose eyes flash'd with indignant flame,  
 'Twas Liberty, the peerless dame:  
 From their regard the tyrant turn'd,  
 And with convulsive anguish burn'd;  
 While Freedom, with resentment red,  
 Menac'd revenge upon his head,  
 And gaily lifting up her hand,  
 She pointed to a distant band:  
 My eager eye her arm pursu'd,  
 And soon the awful presence view'd:  
 In close divan the heroes stood,  
 Stern, yet untroubled was their mood:  
 On each confederate visage sat,  
 Resolve, that conquers chance or fate;  
 Yet one there seem'd the chief of all,  
 Pale was his cheek, his stature tall;  
 'Midst storms and tempests fit to reign,  
 His port was honour and disdain;  
 Frowning, he bent his black eyebrow,  
 And prying look'd the tyrant thro':  
 Near him a hero more humane,  
 Of sober air, and gentle strain,  
 With pitying look, great Cæsar ey'd,  
 And at his own firm purpose sigh'd:  
 Then from their swords a gleam of light  
 I saw, and trembled at the sight,  
 The victim fell, the tyrant dy'd,  
 And freedom, freedom, loud was cry'd:  
 Impatient there I join'd the scream,  
 And starting found 'twas all a dream.

*Written on the Wainscot at the Blue-Posts,  
 at Witham.*

**O** Wretched wainscot, bound t' receive,  
 Such wit as blockheads chuse to leave!  
 Which still must bear, who'er indites 'em,  
 Lines heavier than the lead that writes 'em!  
 Let them write on, the wainscot cries,  
 Thank heav'n, I've neither ears nor eyes;  
 And for their wit, I'd rather bear it,  
 Than sit, like you, to read or hear it:  
 Besides, to cure me of all sorrow,  
 My friend, the dish-clout, comes to-morrow.

*To a Friend on his MARRIAGE. By Way of  
 Epithalamium.*

**Y**E Hymens, ye Venuses, Cupids, away!  
 Pack hence, nor presume the blest pair  
 to deceive: [shall sway,  
 Their conduct, good sense, and sound reason  
 Which joys more substantial and lasting  
 can give.

No heathenish trash in their nuptials engage;  
 No childish, no whimsical cant in their love;  
 Their passions unknown to pride, folly, or  
 rage,

By the rules of religion shall constantly move.  
 In him ev'ry manly perfection prevails,  
 In her all the charms that embellish the fair,  
 In their souls thus united sweet harmony  
 dwells,

And a heaven of true pleasure establishes  
 A stranger his wishes intrudes on your peace,  
 Of which your acceptance he humbly im-  
 plores,—

Your blessings may Providence daily increase,  
 That scoundrel ill-luck never knock at  
 your doors.

May heav'n its indulgence in plenty bestow,  
 Each occurrence of life glide along with  
 your will;

Your cup of sweet pleasure untinctur'd with  
 May fate ne'er attempt, or misfortune to  
 spill.

Contentment be ever your social ally;  
 E'en at you should adversity level his spite,  
 He may snarl, he may bark; but his malice  
 defy;

Content will ne'er suffer the Hell-hound to  
 When age shall o'ertake you and silver your  
 pate,

And your offspring in your generations you  
 May you barter this world for an heavenly  
 estate,

And in peace bid your friends an eternal  
 Strand, July 26, 1758. N. MIDDLETON.

*Wrote in a blank Leaf of the Second Edition of  
 Dr. WINCLER's History of Knowledge, af-  
 ter reading the Whole, and turning to his Pro-  
 face to the Second Volume.*

**L**earning and modesty, great author, shine  
 With equal lustre in this work of thine;  
 Judicious, clear, and spirited throughout,  
 The subject dubious, yet we scarce can doubt  
 Such merit, if neglected, shames our age,  
 But leaves no blemish on the finish'd page.  
 From earth, tho' fled, new regions to explore,  
 Thy name will live till letters are no more;  
 Wincler's, to Newton's, oft be join'd below,  
 As more their minds above could only know.

*On Mr. HERVEY's Theron and Aspasio.*

**T**HOU Calvin's system long had stood,  
 Espous'd by many wise and good;  
 None e'er attempted to explain  
 Its doctrines, in thy pleasing vein;  
 The lively page attracts our view,  
 And all we read, at least seems true;  
 Convinc'd still fully, as we go,  
 The pious author thinks them so.

However others may debase,  
 By wild extremes, th' effects of grace;  
 Faith and good works concur in thee,  
 And practice proves thy theory;  
 (Works counted yet, but worthless dross)  
 Whose glory's only in the cross:  
 In that blest'd ransom mortals must,  
 And great atonement always trust;



The basis laid, with lawful hand,  
 Firm will the sacred structure stand.  
 Religion in her native air,  
 And dress, appears divinely fair;  
 The *pow'r*, not the cold *form* alone,  
 In charming language here is shewn;  
 And whilst, in beauteous scenes, your pen  
 Describes th' Almighty's gifts to men—  
 This lower world—our hearts you raise,  
 To willing songs of grateful praise;  
 Yet still that love which we adore,  
 Gave, in his son, ten thousand more.

Polemick criticks, if they will,  
 May write, refine, and boast their skill;  
 Reject these tenets, and despise  
 The comforts which from thence arise;  
 The *real christian* still remains,  
 And, silent, marks their learned pains;  
 No mean pursuits his labours claim,  
 But endless happiness his aim.

Who heav'n can reach, 'twere hard to say,  
 If Hervey should not find the way;  
 And he that gains so rich a prize,  
 May smile at all beneath the skies.

Well grounded as *his* hope, be *mine*,  
 When I this transient life resign;  
 Boldly I then might drop the clay,  
 And stretch for an eternal day;  
 Nor wish, on earth, one moment's stay.

J. B.

To Miss \*\*\*\*. By Miss ELISA CARTER.

I.

THE midnight moon serenely smiles  
 O'er nature's soft repose,  
 No lowring cloud obscures the skies,  
 Nor ruffling tempest blows.

2.

Now ev'ry passion sinks to rest,  
 The throbbing heart lies still,  
 And varying schemes of life no more  
 Distract the labouring will.

3.

In silence hush'd, to reason's voice  
 Attends each mental power;  
 Come, dear Amanda, and enjoy  
 Reflection's favourite hour.

4.

Come, while this peaceful scene invites,  
 Let's search this ample round;  
 Where shall the lovely fleeting form  
 Of happiness be found?

5.

Does it amidst the frolic mirth  
 Of gay assemblies dwell?  
 Or hide beneath the solemn gloom  
 That shades the hermit's cell?

6.

How oft the laughing brow of joy  
 A sick'ning heart conceals,  
 And thro' the cloister's deep recess  
 Invading sorrow steals.

7.

In vain thro' beauty, fortune, wit,  
 The fugitive we trace!  
 It dwells not in the faithless smile  
 That brightens Clodio's face.

8.

Howe'er our varying notions rove,  
 All yet agree in one,  
 To place its being in some state,  
 At distance from *our own*.

9.

O blind to each indulgent gift  
 Of power supremely wise,  
 Who fancy happiness in aught  
 That Providence denies.

10.

Vain is alike the joy we seek,  
 And vain what we possess,  
 Unless harmonious reason tunes  
 The passions into peace.

11.

To temp'rate bounds, to few desires,  
 Is happiness confin'd,  
 And deaf to folly's noise attends  
 The musick of the mind.

A SONG. By T. P\*\*\*\*cr.

O Nancy, wilt thou go with me,  
 Nor sigh to leave the flaunting town?  
 Can silent glens have charms for thee,  
 The lowly cot and russet gown?  
 No longer dress'd in filken sheen,  
 No longer deck'd with jewels rare,  
 Say can'st thou quit each courtly scene,  
 Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O Nancy! when thou'rt far away,  
 Wilt thou not cast a wish behind?  
 Say canst thou face the parching ray,  
 Nor shrink before the wintry wind?  
 O can that soft and gentle mien  
 Extremes of hardship learn to bear,  
 Nor sad regret each courtly scene,  
 Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

O Nancy! can'st thou love so true,  
 Thro' perils keen with me to go,  
 Or when thy swain mishap shall rue,  
 To share with him the pang of woe?  
 Say should disease or pain befall,  
 Wilt thou assume the nurse's care?  
 Nor wistful those gay scenes recall  
 Where thou wert fairest of the fair?  
 And when at last thy love shall die,  
 Wilt thou receive his parting breath?  
 Wilt thou repress each struggling sigh,  
 And cheer with smiles the bed of death?  
 And wilt thou o'er his breathless clay  
 Strew flow'rs, and drop the tender tear,  
 Nor then regret those scenes so gay,  
 Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

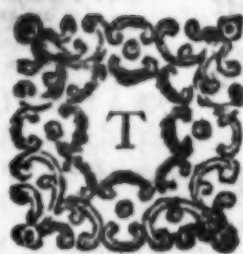
EPIGRAM.

MISTAKEN nature here has join'd  
 A beauteous face, and ugly mind;  
 In vain the faultless features strike,  
 When soul and body are unlike:  
 Pity that snowy breast should hide  
 Deceit, and avarice, and pride.  
 So in rich jars from *China* brought,  
 With glowing colours gaily wrought,  
 Oft-times the subtle spider dwells,  
 With secret venom bloated swells,  
 Weaves all his fatal nets within,  
 As unsuspected, as unseen.

THE



# Monthly Chronologer.



THE society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, having proposed to give three medals for planting acorns for timber (see p. 195.) a gold medal has been adjudged, by the said society, to his grace the duke of Beaufort, for planting the largest quantity of land with acorns; a silver medal was adjudged to Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; for the second largest quantity; and likewise a silver medal was adjudged to John Berney, Esq; for planting the third largest quantity.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. a dreadful fire broke out at Basford Hall, within three miles of Nantwich, in Cheshire, which consumed the dwelling-house, and most of the furniture, to the great loss of the poor tenant, who has a wife and ten children: The fire begun in the chimney, which communicated itself to the thatch.

FRIDAY, July 28.

The parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the third of August, was further prorogued to Thursday the twenty-eighth day of September.

The bounties to seamen and landmen that shall voluntarily enter themselves into the royal navy, were continued by proclamation to the thirtieth of September next.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 18th instant, is further prorogued to the 29th of August.

SUNDAY, 30.

By the violence of the wind, a great deal of damage was done to the shipping and small craft on the river Thames. Above bridge several wherries broke loose from their moorings, and driving one against another, were stove in pieces.

MONDAY, 31.

Commodore How, with the fleet and troops for the coast of France, set sail from Portsmouth. (See p. 370.)

TUESDAY, August 1.

Admiralty-office. By letters received of the 26th and 28th past from capt. Wheeler, of his majesty's ship the Isis, off Embden, there is advice of the arrival, in the river Embs, of the first embarkation of the troops under his convoy, consisting of the troops under the command of the marquis of Granby: Also of the arrival of those, which went under the convoy of the Dolphin, under the command of major-general Waldegrave: And of the invalids from Shields, under the convoy of the Deptford: And likewise of another convoy being in sight, which it was concluded were the transports under the command of the duke of Marlborough. (See p. 370.)

A loan to his majesty, in his quality of elector of Hanover, for two hundred thousand pounds, was opened at the Bank, which was immediately filled by the following gentlemen.

Sir Joshua Vanneck	—	50000
Messrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co.	—	50000
Samson Gideon, Esq;	—	40000
Nicholas Magens, Esq;	—	20000
George Amyand, Esq;	—	15000
Bartholomew Burton, Esq;	—	15000
Thomas Martin, Esq;	—	5000
Joseph Salvadore, Esq;	—	5000
		200000

And Messrs. Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed trustees for the management of the said loan.

At a court of the governors of Christ's-hospital, it was resolved to return Sir John Barnard, their late president, thanks for his constant attention to the interests of that charitable foundation: After which they proceeded to the election of a new president, when Sir Robert Ladbroke was unanimously chosen.

At the same time Daniel Webb, Esq; their treasurer, generously subscribed three hundred pounds for the use of the said charity.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

A turtle of upwards of 500lb. weight was sent down to the earl of Sandwich's seat near Huntingdon: This is said to be the largest turtle ever brought to England.

A great number of fowls, beasts, &c. which came over in the West-India fleet, were brought to St. James's, presents to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

At Wigton, there was such a fall of rain as has not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. It swelled the rivulets to such a degree in that town and neighbourhood, that five bridges within two miles of the town were swept away by the flood; and did considerable damage to the hay and growing corn, by overflowing all the adjacent grounds. Several houses were much damaged, and many trees torn up by the roots, by the rapidity of the current. In several houses in the town the water was six feet deep the day after the flood.

The following lord lieutenants, besides those formerly mentioned, have appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. The earl of Holderness, for the North-Riding of Yorkshire; and lord Abergavenny, for Suffex. (See p. 368, 370.) In short, such a spirit appears all over the kingdom on this patriotick occasion, that there is no fear of our having, at last, a militia that shall protect us, and terrify our enemies.



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*The the Land Mag.*

a. Battery of 12 Guns & 50 Men  
b. Battery of 8 Guns & 50 Men  
c. Battery of 8 Guns & 50 Men  
d. Battery of 16 Guns & 100 Men  
e. Battery of 10 Guns & 50 Men  
f. Battery of 12 Guns & 50 Men  
g. Place proposed for the floating Battery

*A PLAN of*  
MILFORD HAVEN  
*in*  
PEMBROKE SHIRE

# ИЗДАНИЕ

End of 1885





MONDAY, 7.

Two powder-mills, at Hounslow, were blown up, by the explosion of near 600lb. weight of gunpowder.

Rear-admiral Saunders, in the Windsor, sailed for the bay of Biscay.

Arrived at Portsmouth the Nassau man of war, capt. Sayer, from Guiney: She has with her four ships, freighted with the plunder of Senegal, under convoy of the man sloop. She gives an account that, in the attack of Goree, belonging to the French, our troops were repulsed, and lost many men. (See p. 302.)

TUESDAY, 8.

Thomas Bray, Esq; paid the usual fine, to be excused serving the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex. James Dandridge, Esq; gave bond to serve the office, and Mr. Colliston signified his refusal to serve it. (See p. 370.)

THURSDAY, 10.

Charles Lisle, Esq; citizen and skinner, was elected sheriff, in the room of Mr. Colliston. John Roberts, Esq; paid his fee to be excused from serving the office.

The Magdalen-house in Goodman's fields was opened, when many of the governors attended and admitted several young women who petitioned for that favour. (See p. 493.)

FRIDAY, 11.

Thomas Cripps was executed on Kennington Common, pursuant to his sentence at last Croydon assizes, for housebreaking.

Whitehall. Yesterday arrived capt. Hanterson, with an account, that the king's troops, under the command of lieut. gen.

Bligh, effected their landing in the bay Des Marais, two leagues westward of Cherbourg, on the seventh instant, with little loss, covered by the fire of the frigates and bomb-ketches, in the face of a considerable

body of the enemy, who gave their fire, and retired. At the same time an express arrived from commodore Howe, with the following particulars. Sunday, August 6.

At seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road. At eleven, the bombs began to play upon the town.—August 7. At seven in the morning the fleet got under way,

and at nine anchored in a sandy bay, two leagues to the westward of Cherbourg. At half an hour past one, all the frigates, sloops, bombs, and armed cutters, began to

fire on the French troops, behind the banks of sand, computed to be 3000 horse and

foot. At two the boats landed the guards and grenadiers, who formed a stand with

all the alacrity imaginable. At three general Boscawen marched them, and received three

shots before he began his attack, which was executed with such spirit and vigour, that

they immediately ran for shelter behind hedges and woods, but were pursued, and

driven from their skulking places before night. It is said, we have about 20 men

killed and wounded, but amongst the ene-

August, 1757.

my there was great slaughter, particularly the horse. This night we took two pieces of brass cannon, which were drawn down to oppose our landing.—August 8. Landed our horse and artillery without molestation, and at noon the army marched for Cherbourg, having taken two pair of colours. At four the troops had possession of the west fort, and blew up the magazine.

SATURDAY, 12.

Whitehall. On Thursday last, an officer arrived from lieutenant-general Bligh and captain Howe, with letters, dated the seventh and eighth instant, giving an account, that his majesty's troops had effected a landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb-ketches, in the bay Des Marais, two leagues westward of Cherbourg, in the face of a large body of the enemy prepared to receive them; and yesterday in the afternoon, captain Howe's first lieutenant arrived, with a further account, that on the eighth instant in the evening, Cherbourg surrendered at discretion, the enemy having marched out and abandoned the place on the approach of his majesty's troops: The same day lieutenant-general Bligh took possession of the forts Querqueville, Homet, and la Galette, and hoisted English colours in them. The general was preparing to destroy, on the next day, the bason, and the two piers at the entrance of the harbour. There were twenty seven ships in the harbour; and thirty pieces of fine brass cannon have been taken. Captain Howe, with the ships under his command, was in Cherbourg road.

His majesty's ships the Monmouth and Lyme, have burnt the Rose, a French frigate of 36 guns, and 300 men, near the Island of Malta.

Four tenements of houses were consumed by fire at Edinburgh.

SATURDAY, 19.

Whitehall. This morning two officers arrived with letters from lieutenant-general Bligh and captain Howe, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cherbourg the 16th and 17th instant, giving an account, that his majesty's forces, after having completely demolished the bason, piers, and harbour of Cherbourg, and destroyed all the batteries, forts, magazines, and stores, at that place, and along the coast, were all re-embarked, without the least opposition from the enemy, in order to pursue the further objects of his majesty's instructions. Twenty-two fine brass cannon, and two brass mortars, have been sent to England; and 173 iron cannon, and three iron mortars, were destroyed.

*A Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, &c. taken in and near Cherbourg.*

At the batteries beyond Querqueville, great and small, 5 iron ordnance; at three batteries on this side ditto, 8, 12 and 6 pounders, iron; at Querqueville, 3 12 pounders

31

Several of our correspondents having desired the Plan of Milford-Haven this month, we have inserted it, to oblige them. (See our last Vol. p. 306, and our Mag. for last month, p. 333, & seq.)



pounders ditto ; at Homet, 5 6 pounders ditto ; at Querqueville, 6, 12 and 14 inch iron mortars, 1 brass ditto ; at fort Gallette, 24 pounders, 4 of brass ; at ditto, 16 ditto, 4 of ditto ; at ditto, 12 ditto, 2 of ditto ; at ditto, 14 inch mortars, 2 of ditto ; on the road to Cherbourg, 12 pounders, 2 of ditto ; at Longlette, 3 12 pounders, iron, and 1 iron 14 inch mortar ; in the town of Cherbourg, of different sizes, 10 brass, and 51 iron ordnance ; at the Sand-hill intrenchment, 15 6 pounders, iron ; at fort Tournaville, 2 42 pounders, iron, and 1 brass 14 inch mortar.—Total 22 brass ordnance, 99 iron ditto, 3 brass mortars, 2 iron ditto. Destroyed at fort Gallette, 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch shells 400 ; at ditto, shot of different kinds 6000 ; at ditto, flint casks 2 ; at ditto, lead shot casks 2 ; powder left for the use of the engineers destroying the forts, barrels 17 ; ditto destroyed, with a great quantity of stores and shot thrown into the sea, at the redoubt at Tournaville, barrels 13 ; filled cartridges for 42 pounders 40 ; one large gun ; shells of 14 inches 211 ; destroyed at fort Gallette, small arms 113 ; at Cherbourg, ditto and musketoons 300 ; at Homet, pounds powder 21,000 ; at Cherbourg magazine, ditto 27,000 ; match, tons 4.

Three men, three women, and four children, were drowned near Burnham, Norfolk.

TUESDAY, 22.

Whitehall.

*Extract of a Letter from Major-General Abercrombie, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Camp, at Lake George, July 12, 1758.*

The embarkation of the artillery, stores, and provisions, being compleated on the evening of the 4th instant, next morning, at break of day, the tents were struck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, officers, light infantry, and Rangers included, and 9024 provincials, including officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaus and 135 whale boats, the artillery, to cover our landing, being mounted on rafts. At five in the evening reached Sabbath-day point (25 miles down the lake) where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing place (a cover leading to the French advanced guard) which we reached early next morning, the 6th. Upon our arrival, sent out a reconnoitering party ; and, having met with no opposition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, regulars in the centre, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, composed of one battalion, posted in a logged camp, which, upon our approach, they deserted, first setting fire to their tents, and destroying every thing they could ; but as their retreat was very precipitate, they left several things behind, which they had not time either to burn, or carry off. In this camp we likewise found one prisoner, and a dead man. The army in

the foregoing order continued their march thro' the wood, on the west side, with a design to invest Ticonderoga ; but the wood being very thick, impassable with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another. Lord Howe, at the head of the right centre column, supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard ; of these our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets. But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers, for we had only two officers killed, but as to the consequence, his lordship being the first man that fell in this skirmish ; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned ; for my part, I cannot help owning, that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely. The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day constantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of provision, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought most adviseable to return to their landing-place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning. About eleven in the forenoon sent off lieutenant colonel Bradstreet, with the 44th regiment, six companies of the first battalion of Royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take possession of the Saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderoga, which he soon effected ; as the enemy who were posted there, after destroying the mill, and breaking down their bridge, had retired some time before. Lieut. col. Bradstreet having laid another bridge across, and having sent me notice of his being in possession of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night. The prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their reports, that the French had eight battalions, some Canadians, and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their fort, who were entrenching themselves, and throwing up a breast-work, and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the command of Mons. de Levy, to make a diversion on the side of the Mohawk river, but upon intelligence of our preparations and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected ; it was thought most adviseable to lose no time in making the attack ; wherefore early in the morning of the 8th I sent Mr. Clerk,



Clerk, the engineer, across the river on the opposite side of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments. Upon his return, and favourable report of the practicability of carrying those works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very day: Accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials, were ordered immediately to march, and post themselves in a line, out of cannon shot of the intrenchments, their right extending to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, destined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on their rear. The pickets were to begin the attack, sustained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions: The whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs, until they were within the enemy's breast-work. After these orders issued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing place to cover and guard the batteaus and whale-boats, and a provincial regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much stronger than had been represented, and the breast-work at least eight or nine feet high; but likewise the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointed outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that notwithstanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a loss, without any prospect of better success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the preservation of the remainder of so many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we should make the best retreat possible: Accordingly, after several repeated attacks, which lasted upwards of four hours, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and with the loss of 464 regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, eight missing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of several corps, sending away all the wounded to the batteaus, about three miles distance; and early the next morning we arrived there ourselves, embarked and reached this camp in the evening of the 9th. Immediately after my return here, I sent the wounded officers and men, that could be moved, to Fort Edward and Albany.

*Returns of the Names of the Officers of the several Regiments, who were killed and wounded near Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.*

27th. Lord Blakeney's regiment. Killed. Engineer Matthew Clerk. Wounded, Capt. Gordon, capt. Holmes, capt. Wrightson, capt. Skeen, lieut. Cook, ensign Elliot.—1st. Lord John Murray's regiment. Killed. Capt. lieut. John Campbell, lieut. George

Farquarson, lieut. Hugh M'Pherson, lieut. William Baillie, lieut. John Sutherland, ensign Peter Stewart, ensign George Rattray. Wounded. Major Duncan Campbell, capt. Gordon Graham, capt. Thomas Graeme, capt. John Campbell, capt. James Stewart, capt. James Murray, lieut. William Grant, lieut. Robert Gray, lieut. John Campbell, lieut. James Grant, lieut. John Graham, lieut. Alexander Campbell, lieut. Alexander M'Intosh, lieut. Archibald Campbell, lieut. David Mill, lieut. Patrick Balnevis, ensign John Smith, ensign Peter Grant.—44th. General Abercrombie's regiment. Killed. Ensign Frazer. Wounded. Major Eyre, capt. Falconer, capt. Lee, capt. Bartman, capt. Bailey, lieut. Treby, lieut. Symphon, lieut. Drummond, lieut. Pennington, lieut. Gamble, lieut. Dagwarthy, lieut. Greenfield.—46th. Lieut. gen. Thomas Murray's regiment. Killed. Col. Bever, capt. Needham, capt. Wynne, lieut. Laulke, lieut. Lloyd, ensign Crafter, ensign and quarter-master Carboncle. Wounded. Major Browning, capt. Forbes, capt. Marsh, ensign Gordon.—55th. Late lord Howe's regiment. Killed. Brig. gen. lord Howe, col. Donaldson, major Proby, capt. lieut. Murray, lieut. Stewart. Wounded. Capt. Bredin, capt. Wilkins, lieut. le Hunt, ensign Lloyd, quarter-master French.—1st battalion of Royal Americans. Wounded. Major Tullikins, capt. Munster, capt. Mather, capt. Cockrane, lieut. Barnsley, lieut. Ridge, lieut. Wilson, lieut. Guy, ensign Bailey, ensign Gordon, ensign M'Intosh. Killed. Capt. lieut. Forbes, lieut. Davis.—4th battalion Royal Americans. Killed. Major Rutherford, lieut. Haselwood. Wounded. Capt. Prevost, capt. Depheze, capt. lieut. Sloffer, lieut. M'Lean, lieut. Allaz, lieut. Turnbull, lieut. M'Intosh.—Light infantry, colonel Gage's. Wounded. Capt. Gladwin, ensign Patterson. Killed. Lieut. Cumberland.—Provincials. Colonel Preble's. Wounded. Capt. Winslow, capt. Goodwin, lieut. Macomber, lieut. Dorman, lieut. Adam.—C61. de Lancey's. Wounded. Lieut. col. Leroux, lieut. Ducan, lieut. Degraw, lieut. Yates, lieut. Smith. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Muncy, lieut. Gatehouse.—Colonel Babcock's. Wounded. Col. Babcock, capt. John Whiting, lieut. Russell.—Col. Fitch's. Killed. Lieut. Howland. Wounded. Ensign Robins.—Col. Bagley's. Wounded. Capt. Whiple. Killed. Lieut. Burman, lieut. Low.—Col. Johnston's. Killed. Lieut. col. Shaw. Wounded. Capt. Douglas.—Col. Worster's. Wounded. Lieut. col. Smedley.—Col. Partridge's. Killed. Capt. Johnson, lieutenant Braggs. Wounded. Capt. A. Willard.

Commodore Howe, with his fleet and the troops under general Bligh, sailed again from Portland (where they had arrived a day or two before) to the coast of France. Prince Edward was on shore on Sunday morning, dined with Ralph Allen, Esq; at Weymouth, and was at church in the afternoon.



THURSDAY, 24.

Charles Lisle, Esq; disqualified himself for serving the office of sheriff, in the usual manner. (See the 10th.)

SATURDAY, 26.

Kensington. The Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty: And being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Holderness, the recorder made their compliments in a loyal address (which see p. 384.) They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

SUNDAY, 27.

A prayer of thanksgiving for the taking of Louisbourg, was used in the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

Great rejoicings were made in these cities and parts adjacent, for the taking of Louisbourg (see p. 419.) and in most places in the country when the news of that important event arrived.

Some wicked incendiaries having attempted to set fire to the new temporary bridge, a strong guard is placed to prevent their design.

Four ships sailed from Whitby on the Greenland fishery; one was lost in the ice, one returned without any fish, and two brought home three whales between them. Two ships from Edinburgh returned with five large whales, and four others returned empty. The Oswald, of Borowstowness, returned with two large whales. Many have arrived at the port of London with various success. (See p. 371.)

There was lately the most remarkable take of salmon in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, that has been known for many years, upwards of 60 having been caught at one draught, and salmon was sold in that market at little more than 10. per pound.

At Dumbarton 108 salmon were taken at one draught.

At the assizes for Norfolk four received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved: At Norwich two, one of whom was reprieved: At Bury one: At Appleby two, for forgery: At Lancaster five, one of them for murder: At Hereford one, but reprieved: At Buckingham three, but reprieved: At Croydon one: For Northumberland two, but reprieved: For Devonshire five: At Warwick three, but reprieved: At Gloucester four: At Carlisle one; and Monmouth, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, were maiden assizes. (See p. 370.)

#### *The present State of the FRENCH NAVY.*

**Ships of the Line.** One of 116 guns; one of 114; one of 100; one of 90; six of 84, two taken; thirty-two of 74, four taken or burnt; three of 70; twenty-six of 64, six taken, burnt, or lost; five of 60, one taken; thirteen of 50, six taken, sunk, or lost. Total of ships of the line, 89: Taken, burnt, sunk, or lost, 19.

**Frigates.** Two of 44 guns; two of 40,

two taken; seven of 36, seven taken or burnt; two of 34; fourteen of 30, two taken or lost; one of 28; seven of 26, three taken, sunk, or burnt; fourteen of 24, one taken; one of 22, one taken; one of 18, five of 16, three taken or sunk; seven of 14. Total of frigates, 63: Taken, burnt, sunk, or lost, 19.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 26. **M**R. Leyland, a rich farmer near Preston, in Lancashire, aged 80, was married to Miss Parkinson, aged 20.

Mr. William Waring, a rich grazier, at the same place, aged upwards of 80, to Miss Burshaw, of 18.

Aug. 1. Sir Wyndham Washbury, Bart. to Miss Long, with a fortune of 10,000l.

4. Hon. Mr. Ingram, to Miss Sheppard.

5. Dr. Hume, bishop of Oxford, to Miss Mary Hay, sister to the earl of Kinnoull.

6. Charles Tolbooth, of Nottingham, Esq. to Miss Mascal.

8. William Deedes, Esq; to Miss Benson, of Skreens, in Essex.

Right Hon. lord Feverham, to Miss Hales, third daughter of Sir Thomas Hall of Howlett, in Kent, Bart.

9. Mr. Priestly, an eminent merchant, to Miss Reinhold.

Rev. Mr. Hey, to Miss Ethelred Lynne, daughter of the dean of Canterbury.

12. John Cassing, Esq; to Miss P. Wynn.

14. William Russel, of Worcester, Esq; to Miss Polly Edmonds.

15. Mr. Joseph Tomkins, an eminent maltster, at Abingdon, to Miss Newman.

16. — Collyer, Esq; to Miss Francis of Charterhouse square.

17. Daniel Wray, Esq; to Miss Dore of Richmond.

19. Francis Austen, of Sevenoaks, Kent, Esq; to Mrs. Lennard.

21. Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; married for Halesmere, to Miss Rhoda Cotes.

Titus Melmoth, of Bicester, in Oxfordshire, Esq; aged 94, to Miss Sukey Wright, aged 18.

23. Dr. Hibbens, one of the physicians at the London Hospital, to Mrs. Culver, with a fortune of 27,000l. and 4000l. per ann.

July 31. Lady of col. West, was delivered of a son.

Aug. 3. Countess of Fingal, of a daughter.

4. Lady of Philip Powis, Esq; of a daughter.

6. — of Matthew Ridley, Esq; married for Newcastle, of a daughter.

7. — of the Hon. Geo. Duff, of a daughter.

10. — of the Hon. Henry Grey, of a daughter.

12. — of John William Bacon, Esq; of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

July 25. **B**ARNARD Gibson, of Stonham, in Suffolk, Esq.



58. Sir James Holburne, of Pennycuik, Edinburgh, Bart.  
 58. Richard Sloane Fowler, Esq; uncle Sir William Fowler, Bart.  
 Right Hon. George Henry Hay, earl of Kinnoul, and baron of Pedwardin, in England. Succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Thomas lord viscount Dupplin, now earl of Kinnoul.  
 59. Mr. Jacob Hagen, sen. Hamburg merchant, one of the people called Quakers.  
 Aug. 1. Thomas Hallifax, Esq; one of the pages of the back stairs to queen Anne.  
 Right Hon. Francis Willoughby, lord Middleton; succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Francis, now lord Middleton.  
 60. Thomas Fanshaw, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Essex.  
 William Edwards, of Bedfordshire, Esq;  
 Right Hon. George Booth, earl of Warrington, baron Delamere, aged 84. The earl of Warrington is extinct, that lord Delamere devolves to Nathaniel Booth, of Hampstead, Esq; and his estates to the earl of Stamford, his son-in-law.  
 Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson, aged 18.  
 61. Samuel Wenman, of Staffordshire, Esq;  
 Pither Coleman, of Norfolk, Esq; at Bath.  
 Stephen Kingcote, of Kingsbrenton, in Somersetshire, Esq;  
 62. Stephen Goff, of Peterborough, Esq;  
 Joseph Ewson, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, Esq;  
 Lady Samwell, relict of Sir Thomas Samwell, late of Bradwin, in Northamptonshire, Bart.  
 Mrs. Holcombe, wife of rear-admiral Holcombe.  
 Mr. George West, a noted empirick, of New Church-yard.  
 63. Hon. Mrs. Jane Murray, sister of Lord Mansfield, and aunt of the viscount Mount.  
 Lady of Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire, Bart.  
 64. Christopher Arnold, Esq; banker, in Fleet-street.  
 65. Lieut. col. Richard Harward, whose commission bore date in 1691.  
 Right Hon. lady D'Arcy, relict of lord Arcy, of the kingdom of Ireland.  
 The wife of admiral Durell.  
 Charles Hitchcock, of North-End, Esq;  
 Right Hon. lady Catherine Parker, second daughter of the late earl Pawlett.  
 66. Hon. Miss Mary Neville, half sister lord Abergavenny.  
 James Vernon, of Worcestershire, Esq;  
 67. Mr. William Halleron, an eminent Madeira merchant.  
 John Eyles, Esq; warden of the Fleet prison.  
 68. James Lloyd, of Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, Esq; aged 91.  
 69. Right Hon. lady Baltimore: She was sister to the duke of Bridgewater.  
 70. Giles Erle, Esq; many years member of Malmesbury, in Wilts.

Mr. James Royston, jun. an eminent wine-merchant.  
 22. Mr. George Dowdale, a clerk of the ingrossments of the house of commons.  
 Mr. George Ragg, an eminent engine maker.  
 James Wallis, of Derby, Esq;  
 24. Mr. Tho. Shelley, brother to Henry Shelley, of Suffex, Esq;  
 James Buchanan, Esq; an eminent merchant.  
 Harding Tomkins, Esq; clerk of the Fishmongers company.  
 25. Capt. Thomas Masterman, aged 74, who lost both his legs in queen Anne's war, in which he commanded a privateer.  
 Mr. John Strutton, an eminent shop-keeper, at Exeter.  
 27. Sir Francis Mannock, Bart. succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir William Mannock, Bart.  
 On July 6. John Burnaby Parker, Esq; consul general at Madrid.  
 Patrick Obrian, of Meath, in Ireland, aged 114.  
 ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.  
 THE Rev. Mr. Bullock was presented to the rectory of Radwinter, in Essex.  
 —Mr. Edward Jay, to the vicarage of Sedley, in Northamptonshire. — Abel Ward, M. A. to the rectory of Dodleston, in Cheshire. — Mr. Joseph Gosling, to the vicarage of Gatley, in Norfolk. — Thomas Wilkinson, LL. B. to the vicarage of Astley-Holden, in Kent. — Mr. Charles Mawson, to the vicarage of Corbley Prior, in Hampshire. — John Sharpe, B. A. to the rectory of Stoney-Winter, in Somersetshire. — Matthew More, M. A. to the rectory of Barmingham, in Yorkshire. — Mr. Hopkins, to the vicarage of Cossedy, in Oxfordshire. — Mr. Melmoth Skynner, to the chaplainship of the Alcide man of war. — Mr. John Steffe, to the vicarage of Little Baddow, in Essex. — Mr. Southwell, to the rectory of Outwell, in Norfolk. — Mr. George Booth, to the rectory of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire. — Mr. Daniel Webley, to the rectory of Thurly, in Derbyshire. — Richard Fawcett, D. D. to the rectory of Grindon, in Warwickshire. — Mr. Wiseman, to the rectory of Musselden, in Wiltshire. — Egerton Leigh, M. A. to the rectory of Lymme, in Cheshire. — Mr. Adkin, to the rectory of Wetheringset, with Brockford, in Suffolk. — Mr. Wigley, to the vicarage of Croxton, in Norfolk. — Thomas Blesdon, LL. B. to the rectory of Helston, with the vicarage of Emisley, in Cheshire. — Mr. Safford, to the vicarage of Mettingham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Dowling, to the vicarage of Middleton, in Norfolk. — Mr. White, to the rectory of Reedham, in Norfolk. — Matthew Wake, M. A. to the rectory of Brockley, in Somersetshire. — Dr. Robinson, to the archdeaconry of Northumberland. — Mr. Curteis, and Mr. John Davis, made doctors in divinity — Dr. Apthorp, chosen fellow of Eton College.



A dispensation has passed the seals to enable the Rev. Samuel Withers, B. L. to hold the rectory of Allbury, together with the rectory of Burton-Trimby, in Devonshire, worth 270 l. per annum.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**itchell, August 1. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. John viscount Castlemore, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny. Also unto the Right Hon. Charles Baron Moore, of Tullamoor, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Charleville, in the King's county. Also unto Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. and his heirs male, of the dignities of baron and viscount of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Saunders, of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, and viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, in the county of Mayo. Also unto the Right Hon. John Bowes, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Bowes, of Clonllyn, in the county of Meath.

—, August 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. the dowager baroness of Athlenny, of the dignity of a countess of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of countess of Brandon, in the county of Kilkenny, with remainder to her heirs male.

—, August 22. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron of Branden, in the county of Kerry. Also unto William Annesley, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Annesley, of Castle-Wellan, in the county of Downe. Also unto James Stopford, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Courtown, in the county of Wexford. Also unto John Lyfaght the elder, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Lisle, of Mount North, in the county of Cork.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Dr. Conyers was appointed physician to the British forces on the Rhine.—Commodore Pye, rear-admiral of the blue.—Charles Whitworth, Esq; lieut. governor of Tilbury-Fort, in the room of Sir Mulden Lambert,

deceased.—Basell Esq; lieut. and John M'Dowal, gent. cornet in the royal Scots Greys.—Samuel Bayley, Esq; lieut. John Le Marchand, cornet, and Philip Pury, adjutant, in Cope's dragoons.—Christopher Cooper, gent. lieut. and Richard Temple, ensign, in Lord George Bentinck's regiment of foot.—Frederick Disney, gent. lieut. in Lord Robert Bertie's regiment of foot.—Isaac Smith, ensign, and ——— Bailey, gent. quarter-master, in Lord George Beauchamp's regiment of foot.—William Charteris, gent. ensign in the 37th regiment of foot.—Thomas Briflow, surgeon to the 68th regiment of foot.—Williamson Legard Hooker, gent. lieut. in the 70th regiment of foot.—James Hilder Gamble, gent. ensign in the 78th regiment of foot.—Lord Newbottle, captain of the light horse, late Lindsey's, who was mortally wounded near Cherbourg.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the additional battalion of the 42d regiment of foot. Captains, Francis M'Lean, Alexander Sinclair, Brudnells, John Stuart, William Murray, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Reid, Robert Arbuthnot. Lieutenants. Alexander M'Lean, George Grant, George Sinclair, Gordon Clunes, Adam Stewart, John Robertson, John Murray, John Grant, James Frazer, George Leslie, John Campbell, Alexander Stewart, Duncan Richardson, Robert Robertson. Ensigns. Patrick Sinclair, ——— M'Intosh, James M'Duff, Thomas Fletcher, Alexander Donaldson, William M'Lean, William Brown.

B—K—R—T—S.

**J**OHN Catts, of Bridge street, haberdasher. John Mason, of Bath, staymaker. John Burton, of Skipton, in Yorkshire, grocer. Anna-Maria Blackstone, of St. George Hanover-square, milliner. John Bentley, of St. Mary Woolchurch-lane, butcher. Isaac Reynold, of Mary-le-Bone, broker. James Haynes, sen. of Clerkenwell-green, carpenter. James Stewart, of Friday-street, linen-draper. Henry Leeson, of the Strand, haberdasher. Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire, clothier. Edward Watton, of Leadenhall-street, cabinet and chair-maker. Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield, in Suffolk, tanner.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.  
LONDON, Saturday, August 26, 1758.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	55. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	55. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-4ths.

Translation



*Translation of a Letter, written by his Majesty  
his Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brun-  
swick, after the Battle of Crevelt.*

THE success which the Almighty was  
pleased to grant to my army, under  
your highnesses command, on the 23d inst.  
gives me the highest pleasure, especially re-  
lating the particulars of it by your high-  
ness's letter of the 24th, and verbally from  
adjutant-general Von Rheden. I can-  
therefore omit my sincerest acknow-  
ledgments to your highness on this occasion,  
it is, under God, to your wise measures,  
unparalleled manœuvres, that this vic-  
tory is to be ascribed. I want words to ex-  
press my sense of the service you have per-  
formed, and my admiration of your extra-  
ordinary abilities, exerted for me and the  
common cause, with equal zeal, magnani-  
mity, and success.

My joy is greatly heightened to find, that  
your hereditary prince of Brunswick had so  
great a share in the success of that glorious  
day.

Your highness will inform that wor-  
thy prince, that he had, before, my esteem  
and affection, and by this fresh proof of his  
courage, valour, and good conduct, he has  
acquired my admiration.

I always had a good opinion of the troops  
under your command, and parti-  
cularly of my own: And I am now so con-  
firmed in it by what your highness writes to  
me, that I make not the least doubt, that,  
under such a leader, who has gained their  
love and confidence, they will at all  
times cheerfully do their duty, like brave  
and honest men. I desire your highness  
to make known to both officers and men,  
the thoughts I entertain of them.

What your highness is pleased to mention  
of the behaviour of lieutenant-general Oberg  
and major-general Wangenheim, gives me  
great satisfaction. I cannot conclude with-  
out acquainting your highness, that in re-  
lation to the honourable mention you make  
of lieutenant-general Schulenbourg, I have  
granted him a colonel's commission."

I remain with truth, &c. &c.

*Translation of the Inscription on the Pier at  
Cherbourg. By an Officer in the Army.*

LEWIS and Fleury trust to Asfeld's care  
Amidst the waves to raise this mighty  
pier.

Opposition to our prayers the fabrick stood,  
And the fierce tide, and tam'd the threat'n-  
ing flood. [renown  
wealth and safety flow, hence just  
making, the statesman, and the hero crown.

*On the Demolition of the Pier.*

LEWIS and Fleury must, with Asfeld, now  
Resign to George, to Pitt, to Bligh,  
and Howe.

blast destroy'd the labour of an age,  
And the tides, and bid the billows rage:  
wealth and safety gone, their glory lost,  
king's, the statesman's, and the hero's  
boast.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

AS the prince of Isenburg, the Hessian  
general, had under his command but  
4000 men of regular troops, and a body of  
the country militia, he was obliged to retire,  
as the French army, under the prince of Sou-  
bise, advanced, and even to abandon the  
city of Cassel itself; but, at last, having  
taken possession of a very strong camp, be-  
tween Cassel and Munden, he resolved to  
stand an attack. This, of course, brought  
on a battle, of which the French have given  
us the following account.

Monsieur the duke de Broglie, commanding  
a corps which formed the vanguard of the  
army commanded by the prince de Soubise,  
having learnt at Cassel, that the Hessian  
troops, under the prince of Isenburg, were  
retiring towards Munden, he marched on  
the 23d of July to the village of Sunder-  
hausen, and reaching the top of the hill,  
perceived the enemies drawn up in order of  
battle, their right covered by a great rock  
in the Fulde, and their left by a wood,  
which had a communication with the rock.  
This post was so extremely advantageous,  
that the duke de Broglie found the affair  
required the best dispositions possible. He  
had left at Cassel and Sunderhausen, for the  
security of the defiles, in case of an unfor-  
tunate event, to the amount of 2500 men,  
which reduced our corps of the army to  
nearly an equal force with our enemies,  
whom we computed at 7000 effective men,  
including a regiment of cavalry of 600,  
and one of dragoons of 800.

M. de Broglie put his infantry in the first  
line, his cavalry and dragoons composed the  
second, and he placed the ten pieces of cannon  
of the brigade of artillery before his right,  
to annoy the Hessian cavalry which extend-  
ed to the wood. This cavalry advanced in  
order to attack our infantry; but the duke  
de Broglie instantaneously doubled a part of  
our infantry, and brought forward (by the  
openings which that motion formed) a part  
of his cavalry, which charged that of the  
Hessians; but they were repulsed; and we  
began to fear that this circumstance would  
have disordered our infantry, when at the  
moment that the enemy's cavalry were go-  
ing to fall upon the royal Bavarian regiment,  
that regiment made a discharge so very *a-propos*,  
as to make great havoc among them, inso-  
much that they did not appear again through-  
out the action.

During this time, M. de Waldener, field-  
marshal, with M. de Diesbach, the Swiss  
brigade, and the three companies of grena-  
diers of royal Deux-Ponts, attacked the  
wood with great vigour, and found there a  
pretty obstinate resistance. The infantry of  
the enemy's right briskly engaged our left;  
the fire was hot on both sides, and the ene-  
mies fell back some hundred yards; but they  
soon returned by favour of the rock, which  
partly covered them. This advantage was



so great, that our left was obliged to give way; and as the enemies were endeavouring to gain our backs, in winding round by our left, the duke de Broglie caused the dragoons of Apchon to advance, with some cavalry behind them. The briskness of the fire continued, and we suffered greatly, when at length the duke de Broglie sent the royal Bavarian regiment, the royal Deux-Ponts, and those of Rohan and Beauvoisis, to the rock, where they were ordered to make their attack with their bayonets fixed. This desperate manœuvre succeeded, and the enemies were put to flight. We followed them to a great ditch: They threw themselves into the wood on the borders of the Folde, and some got to the edge of a steep rock, from whence upwards of 300 plunged into the river, where most of them perished.

We have hitherto made above 200 soldiers prisoners, and 50 officers, amongst whom are the count de Canitz, who commanded under M. de Henburg, the first aide-camp of that prince, and several lieutenant-colonels and majors. We took upon the field of battle seven pieces of cannon, and eight in Munden, where the enemies had abandoned them, so that they have only one sixteen pounder left. The enemies must have suffered much. We had 785 men killed, and 1392 wounded. The duke de Broglie had a horse shot under him, as well as M. de la Rosiere, one of his aids-de-camp, and M. de Mazange, his equerry, who is wounded in the cheek with a pistol shot. The prince of Nassau is dangerously wounded; the field-marshal marquis de Puysegur, wounded in the head; the marquis de Broglie, nephew to our general, shot in the thigh; and the count de Rosen has several wounds. M. de St. Martin, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Rohan, and M. de Roussette, major of that of Beauvoisis, are killed.

The Hessians have not given us any particular account of this battle, or of the loss they sustained therein; but they tell us, that the French were three times their number, tho' in this account it is probable they do not include their militia, by which the French say, they suffered as much as by the enemy's regular troops: The French have since sent parties as far as Gottingen, in the electorate of Hanover, but have not yet passed the Weser with the body of their army; and the prince of Henburg having collected the remains of his army, has taken post at Eimbecke, where he has been reinforced with so many fresh troops, that he is already, they say, at the head of 10 or 12,000 men; and, it is added, that 7000 men have been detached from prince Henry of Prussia's army to join him.

Notwithstanding the glorious victory obtained on the 4th inst. by the Hanover troops, under general Imhoff\*, prince Ferdinand found it necessary to repass the Rhine, with the army under his command, which he did on the 9th and 10th inst. at

Emmerick, without any loss, having, at the same time, withdrawn the garrison he had at Dusseldorp, of which city the French took soon after possession, and on the 12th and 13th they passed the Rhine at Wesel, with their whole army; so that both armies are now on the east side of the Rhine, and the former expected to be joined by the first division of the British troops on the 13th or 14th inst.

The king of Prussia having retreated from Moravia, as mentioned in our last, he marched directly to Koniggratz, where he arrived on the 12th ult. which probably occasioned the report of his having that day defeated the Austrian army; but they took care not to come so near him with the body of their army, as to give him an opportunity, having contented themselves with harassing him in his march, in which they had very little success; and tho' he remained near that place until the end of the month, raising contributions through the whole district, they never offered to bring him to a general engagement. At last, the scarcity of provisions obliged him to decamp, and, by the 1st or 2d inst. he had evacuated Bohemia, and entered his own country of Glatz, with his whole army.

As prince Henry of Prussia has been obliged to send away several large detachments from the army he had in Saxony, the prince of Deux-Ponts, general of the army of the empire, has taken advantage thereof, to send part of his army into Saxony, and has made himself master of Zwickow, and some other places, from whence prince Henry had been obliged to retire; so that at Dresden, they seem to think themselves in danger of being besieged, as the prince of Deux-Ponts is himself advanced, with the main body of his army, to Toplitz, on the borders of Saxony, near the Elbe.

The Russian army, under general Fermor, have made themselves masters of Dresden, at the conflux of the Trague and the Nutz, and are making incursions into Brandenburg; and the other Russian army, under general Brown, have made some incursions into the north parts of Silesia. These two armies, it is said, have since joined; and the Prussian army, under count Dohna, having passed the Oder at Frankfort, a battle is expected. On the other side, the Swedish army, under count Hamilton, having no army to oppose them, have recovered the whole of Swedish Pomerania, and are making incursions into the Prussian territories. At the same time a combined fleet of Russian, and seven Swedish ships of war appeared in the Baltick, and on the 21st came to anchor, between the islands of Dragoe and Amagh. It is said they had 12 or 14,000 Russian troops on board; whatever was their design, if they had they have not yet thought fit to attempt carrying it into execution.

[Books; Stocks and Bill of Mortality in

next.]

\* See before, p. 419.